JEWS.

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NUMBER 39

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilian customs revenue in July ounted to 5,540,602 dollars.

- A Lima telegram of the 24th says that groups of revolutionists have invaded Abancay and Cotabambas.

— A Lima telegram of the 22nd says that the old church of the S. Francisco convent has been burned, including many treasures of historic value.

—Chili has sent two doctors to Paraguay to study the bubonic ontbreak there. In all probability they will find themselves studying typhoid instead of bubonic pest.

—Lima telegrams state that the insurgent chief Durand is surrounded by government troops. But, it should be said, we are not accepting official reports with much avidity

— Chili has adopted prompt measures against an invasion of the bubonic pest from Paraguay. The passes of the Andes are to be guarded even—which looks rather like resgnarded even—which isch trictions against Argentina.

—The chamber of deputies is once more in a chaotic condition. Everybody wants to rule and nobody wishes to obey. Legislation is completely at a standatil, and the condition of affairs is of such a nature as to make onlookers despair of party government. One thing only is discernible in the chaotic political atmosphere of congress, and that is a new symptom of paper issue. —Chilian Times, Aug. 19.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— Secretary Minra, of the Japanese legation at Rio de Janeiro, is visiting Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that the senate has approved the financial projects of President Roca by a vote of 20 to 8.

—On the 13th inst, the Argentine minister delivered to the conversion office 1,750,000 ten cent pieces and 500,000 five cent pieces of the new nickel issue.

—On the 23rd the Argentine senate approved the financial project of Dr. Pellegrini. The distinuesty of the scheme seems to have no terrors for the average muchine legislator.

—It is stated that the Argentine government has made an abatement of 30 per cent in its railway tariffs on merchandise in transit destined for Bolivia. Some of Argentina's neighbors might imitate this with advantage to themselves.

— A Sunday's telegram from Buenos Aires says that the Catamarca provincial government immediately shot three of the rebel leaders who were captured in the first combat. The reports of the casualties are conflicting. The federal garrison at Sautiago del Estero has been sent to Catamarca to assist in quelling the ontbreak.

—The imports into Uruguay during the first half of the current year were valued at \$12,963,763, against \$13,246,372 in the same period of 1898. The exports in the same period were \$21,605,123 this year and \$18,250,026 last year, of which slanghter house products covered \$19,586,571 and \$14,922,467 for the respective two half years.

respective two half years.

— What has become of the Jewish colony in northern Argentina? Has it collapsed? We have seen a copy of the will of Chara, Baroness you Hirsch, widow of Baron Moritz von Hirsch, and although half her immense fortune was bequeathed in charity, and to Jewish colonial settlements, there is no mention of the Argentine Hebraic colony.

—It is said that the Argentine government proposes to spend a million dollars on sanitary stations at Buenos Aires, La Plata and Balia Blanca. The money spent on proper sanitary improvements would be much better. It would not enrich jobbers, perhaps, but it would benefit the people and be far more efficacious against epidemic disease.

— Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the Argentine government has resolved not to close its ports against Paragnay, but to impose to days quarantine and disinfection. This inplies an absurdity. If there is really bubonic pest there, why should quarantine be reduced to ten days, when it is 20 from Portugal, conting from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port?

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 23rd amounce a revolution in Catamarca, where the people have revolted against the two or three families which run that province. The national force attacked the rebels and 7 were killed and 14 wounded in the first encounter. The outbreak has been suffocated in the provincial capital, but the revolution is said to be extending in the country districts.

extending in the country districts.

— Messrs Hicks and Co are about to start a new sanitary station and lazaretto in the Chico Bank. By the terms of the bill in congress which has received the approval of the respective committee, the concessionaires, will build the necessary moles and dwellings on the bank having separate places for infections diseases. In compensation for the outlay all vessels arriving in the River Plate will be required to call there for the health visit, pay a charge that shall not exceed four cents gold per registered ton. Separate charges will also be made for funigation etc., etc.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 13.

—The Argentine government has offered assistance to Paraguay to combat the alleged bullonic pest at Assucion, which has been accepted. The gunboat "Maipúo has been to Asuncion with doctors, medicines, disinfectants, etc.

disinfectants, etc.

—The Forrest Shipbuilding Company is now finishing for the government two dispatch boats of about fifteen knots each at a cost of twenty-two thousand pounds. At the same time another firm of engineers are building four sets of triple engineer for the four tng boats that are heing built here for the South Atlantic vigilance service.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Aires.

—The Argentine admiralty has taken one step in the right direction. Instructions have heen given that the River Plate squadron be paid off. The vessels will be laid up as they ought to have been months ago. This will save an expense of several thousands a month but we do not hear that the officers are to be put on half pay whilst they do no work.—Times, Buenos Aires.

Times, Buenos Áires.

—The Montevideo war authorities have reported favorably on a proposal received from a German manufacturing company for purchasing all the present small arms and artillery from the army, which are now out of date, and giving in exchange modern weapons of some worth. This will no doubt be accepted as the present armament of the Uruguayanaruny is known to be of a very poor order indeed,—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Plance Aires and Montesiles.

order indeed,—Times, Buenos Aires.

The Buenos Aires and Montevideo newspapers and business men are complaining of the delays in the mails caused by quarantine restrictions—and with good reason. They question the right of Brazil to hold mails in quarantine for a week or more—but, then, what can they do? In the sacred name of protection against a deadly disease, the health authorities are permitted to do just what they please, and in this part of the world we prefer to do what our ancestors did in the middle ages.

io do what our ancestors did in the middle nges.

—Query. Why should sanitary authorities be allowed freely to commit abuses and absurdities any more than any other public officers? Yet the fact is that they use—and more often abuse—an nulmined and irresponsible power, which is allowed to no other officials. We do not see that the fact of a mru being a sanitary officer relieves him of responsibility for his acts or of the obligation to respect public interests. It the state were made to pay, as in justice it ought to be, for the injuries and prejudices inflicted by its sanitary officers on unoffending third parties, the dictatorial powers exercised by these gentlemen would soon be reduced to more reasonable limits, and they would be tanght that although public health is a very important consideration, there are other interests that have a right to be consulted as well. The above remarks reuind us that Uruguay, Argentima and Chile ought to present a heavy bill of damages to Brazil for the injuries caused by the improper and unjustifiable detention of steamers bearing mails, passengers and cargo for their ports.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 15.

—There is a phase of the so-called conversion scheme which vitally affects the foreign

caused by the improper and unjustifiable detention of steamers bearing mails, passengers and cargo for their ports.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 15.

—There is a plase of the so-called conversion scheme which vially affects the foreign element in this country. Argentina is within the concert of civilized nations in so far as international written and unwritten laws are concerned. Foreigners residing in this republic are perfectly aware that they have to respect the laws of the country and they are, equally, aware that they have a perfect right to the benefits of such laws and that their respective governments are in duty bound to see that their subjects derive the benefits of such laws. It is the law of the land that the inconvertible paper money in possession of foreigners here, represents gold at par, but they can not claim the conversion of that paper money is legal tender. That is the law under which foreigners here herd paper morey. That law constitutes the contract whereby the two contracting parties are bound, i.e., the government on the one part as issuer of that paper money, the people on the other, as holder of that paper money. It is an elementary principle at law that no contract can be modified without the consent of the contracting parties. The so-called conversion scheme is nothing more nor less than a substantial modification of that contract by one party without the consent and against the wishes of the other contracting party. As such, the scheme is one of open spoliation and any foreigner holding paper money can carry his claim to the supreme court in this favor is hinding by law on the E. P. and foreign governments are in duty bound to take up the case of their subjects once the judgment of the supreme court in this favor is hinding by law on the E. P. and foreign governments are induty bound to take up the case of their subjects once the judgment of the supreme court in this favor is hinding by law on the E. P. and foreign governments are induty bound to take up the case of their subjects once t

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Générale nour invoriser le développement du com-merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro :

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos,

Draws on Head Office.
Comproir Nacional d'Escompte de Paris, and agenetes.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'amostic.
L'acceptation de l'acceptation d PARIS AND

Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Part's Bank, Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. Kleinwort Sons & Co. A. Ruffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Geschschaft, Deutsche Bauk, Berfin, and brauches Dresdure Bauk, Dresdeu, and brau-ches, Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg, Cournd Hurich Douter, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sohie, Hamburg, Correspondents in all chief-cities, GERMANY

PORTUGAL

[J. M. Fernandes Guimaries & Co and their correspondents.]

Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisbon

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

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Manager.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: I box for 25300, ½ dozen boxes for 125800 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, ist floor Rio de Janeiro.

Banco da republica do

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616:400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16.787:304\$006 Profits in suspense . Rs. 10.384:820\$735

on 80th June 1899.

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9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhãn, Ceará, Pernambuco Babla, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Messrs, N. M. Rothschild & Sous. Loudou & County Banking Co. Ld. Messrs, Baring Brothers & Co Ld.

Messes, Holtinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Commerz and Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG. Bauco de Portugal

Opens accounts current; Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

L. & B. BK. vs. B. B. S. A.

This match was played on Snuday at Icarahy, and resulted in an easy victory for the L. and B Bank. The score is as follows:

I. AND B. BANK.

ist Inning's.
I. B. Mawson, ct. Wilson, b. Willes
E R Prior, b. A. C. Wilson
A. L. Stutfield, b. do
P. Barry, ct. Roberts, b. do
A. M. Haddon, ct. Willes, b. do
O W Rolls, ct. Mellouliam, D. Willes.
A C C Blake, ct. Davison, D. Koberts.
E. Bailey, b. Roberts
R. M. Dalziel, run ont
A. V. Johnson, not out
R. F. Bradford, b. Roberts
Extras

and Innings P. Barry, ct. McIlquham, b. Willes.
R. M. Dalziel, b. Willes.
A. V. Johnson, ct. Robinson, b. Willes.
A. M. Haddon, b. Roberts.
O. W. Rolls, not out.
J. B. Mawson, not out.
U. R. Peier. Prior F. R. Frior
F. Bailey
A. L. Stutfield
A. G. C. Blake
R. F. Bradford
Extras. did not but

BRITISH BANK. 1st Innings.

r t Innings.

R. Willes, b. Stutfield.

R. Willes, b. Stutfield.

J. Lowndes, b. Barry.

E. H. Roberts, b. Stutfield.

A. C. Wilson, b. Mawson.

C. A. Robinson, ct. Soutfield, b. Mawson.

A. H. Darison, ct. Rolls, b. Stutfield.

F. T. Gibbon, b. Mawson.

II. Evers, not out.

C. Nigro, b. Mawson.

Extras.

E. H. Roberts, b. Muwson
R. Willes, ct. Dalziel, b. Stutfield.
C. A. Robinson, not out.
A. C. Wilson, et. Bailey, b. Mawson.
P. C. Mirlquiban, b. Stutfield.
D. R. Andrews, not out.
A. H. Davison
E. T. Gibbon
H. Evers Evers C. Nigro
Extras....

PERNAMBUCO BRITISH AMATEUR RACES.

2.1

CAMPO GRANDE COURSE.

CAMPO GRANDE COURSE.

Glorions weather favored what may now be called the *Annuals meeting, which this year occurred on the 8th inst., and Success (capital S) must be written down as the result.

Messrs. H. J. Perman and S. Jones came forward handsonley, the former with a magnificent *Cnp.s the latter with a massive solution of silver. These prizes have to be won twice by the same rider before becoming absolute property.

The course had been nicely prepared and the showers of the previous evening greatly assisted to larden the sand and keep the dust down in the paddock.

Dr. Rawlinson took charge of the immense grand-stand and made it gay with bunting and green leaves.

Before noon, the abeauty and chivalrya of the community put in an appearance, beauty being in lovely frocks and chic millinery; chivalry in all sorts of gets-up.

The president, committee, starters, judges, etc., all worked as if success depended solely on their individual efforts. The ladies also did their share with grace and good-will, whilst the sponthemen jockeysa all came up smilling and eager.

Sweepstakes were indulged in by the fair ones as well as the men, bets of all kinds were being soffered, stakens and evanteds by young and—middle aged (for here no one ever dreams of growing old).

Lincheon hampers, baskets, etc., were lying all over the place and ample provision for the thirsty and hungry was made by friend Clunie until near the end, when «Scotch» ran a sshort race.

One sporting bet of 100 to 1 on was offered.

One sporting bet of 1000 to 1 on was offered and taken in the Jones' Plate; and one lostão

and taken in the Jones' Plate; and one lostflowas lost.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock, the scene was very antimated. Brazilian friends had come in numbers, the majority, ladies in magnetic costumes and these added to the Britishers must have made the total number present far over two thousand.

Mrs. Estill gracefully presented the splendia prizes to the winners.

Luckily there was not a single spill, or unpleasant thing to mar the gigantic epicnic. About 30 horses took part in the 13 events got through, all owned by Britishers.

RESULTS AND REMARKS.

L.—"Duffers": 200 metres; 66 kilos

'Nero,'' G. J. W. Hayes.
'Rainbow,'' J. F. Riley.
'Cairo,'' E. G. Patton.

5 ran; Rainbow favorite; won by a length. 2.—"President's"; 1050 metres; catch weights.

4 ran; Oxeye favorite; Brotherhood broke a stirrup leather when near the last curve, and his small saddle slipped back, but Tod Sloanike he got on the withers and romped in splendidly.

3.—"Bareback;" 700 metres.

R. Jones.....

R. Jones.

J. E. Davey.

J. F. Riley.

4 rau; Jones, enjoying it, won easily. J.—"Pernambuco Stakes."

Mrs. E. Williams' "Caprice," G. J. W.

7 started, but only two kept the eggs off the ground. S. Jones (on a pacer) won easily from R. R. Lowe.

6.—"Ladies Slakes"; 1100 metres; 70 kiles,

"Oxeye," J. E. Davey, Miss M. Brander 1 "Craftsman," A.H.Filgee, Miss Williams. 2 "Black Prince," Dr. Rawlinson, Mrs. Rawlinson 3

7 ran; Craftsman was a hot favorite and had his mount kept clear of "Oxeye" in the home straight, the win by a neck would have been reversed.

7.—"Dolls"; 1200 metres.

7.—"Dolls"; 1200 metres.

This was a novelty and caused great fun. Each rider nominates a lady, draws a number, goes to the post 200 metres from dressing point, with the doll undressed.

The ladies, who are standing opposite the grand stand, then draw for dressing.

When the riders rush up they shout their number and throw their dolls to the lady with same number who hurries on the poor thing's dress, throws it back and away go the riders.

Dresser.

Dresser. J. F. Riley, Mrs. Clemetson..... I
Dr. Rawlinson, Miss Dowsley....... 2
E. G. Paton, Miss Perman...... 3
Paton's horse bolted, passed tle point, yet
he got back and off almost equal with the
Doc.

Mrs. Rudolph Thom judged the winning doll as properly dressed.

8.—"Perman Cup"; one mile; 65 kilos.
Owners up

"Craftsman," A. H. Elgee. I
"Nero," G. J. Hayes. 2
"Robert the Devil." R. Jones. 3 ''Craftsman's" race from start to box; "Nero" fought hard.

ought hard.
g.—' Weller''; 600 metres; 80 kilos.
'Oxeye,' J. E. Davey.
''Maori,' W. E. G. Baxwell.
''Britto,'' R. Jones. Oxeve won gamely, though carrying 25 kilos dead weight. 10.—"Duffers"; 1100 metres; 63 kilos.

Caprice," G. J. W. Hayes...

'Ermitão," C. E. Hammond.

Craftsman (recently from Pará) had the race well in hand with Caprice close up.

11.—"Jones Plate"; 2000 metres; 65 kilos. "Yukon," H. Harding.
"Rainbow," J. F. Riley.
"Pagan," R. R. Lowe.

In spite of having run twice ''Rainbow' was the favorite and kept in front till near the last straight when 'Yukon' challenged and an exciting ding-dong race resulted in a win by a length and a half. -"Whiskey, Soda & Cigar"; 1200 metres. C. H. Howe.
J. F. Riley
R. Jones 5 ran; won by a head.

13.-"Consolation," 700 metres. "Dandy," Dr. Rawlinson. 4 ran. Pernambuco, 11th Sept., 1899. PERNAMBUCO CRICKET. (WORLD) US. «ST. VINCENT AND FERNANDO. aworld Days. «ST. VINCENT AND FERNANDO.»
This match was played Sept. 3rd. The
«Islanders» made a sorry show, giving their
opponeuts so many oextras» (13 byes and 7
wides) and then losing 9 men for 32. And
there are duck's eggs enough in their score
for an omelette. T. A. Comber, for the
aWorld, n batted well for the top score, whilst
Clemetson and Fellows Jr. are hoth to be
commended for their steadiness and nice WORLD.

A. L. Bell, b. Daniel.
W. F. G. Boxwell, ct. Swift, b. Marshall
H. S. Fellows, ct. Riley, b. Foy.
F. Clemetsou, b. Marshall.
R. Conolly, ct. Harding, b. Foy.
T. A. Comber, not out.
C. Williams, b. Foy.
C. H. Howe, b. Daniel.
H. F. Comber, ct. an b. Foy.
L. Latham, not out.
W. J. McMurtrie, did not bat.
Extras. WORLD. Total* (8 wkts).. 177 *Declared closed. ST. VINCENT AND FERNANDO. ST. VINCENT AND FERNANDO.
J. F. Riley, ct. Latham, b. McMurtrie.
G. F. Stehelin, b. McMurtrie.
W. Morgan, b.
H. Harding, st. Conolly.
J. Meadows, b. McMurtrie.
J. Crawford, b. Conolly.
J. Swift, 1.b. w. b. Latham.
E. Lloyd, ct. H. F. Comber, b. Latbam.
F. Foy, not out.
W. Marshall, ct. Williams, b. Conolly.
P. Daniel, not out.
Extras. Total for 9 wickets.... SECRETARY'S XI VS. TREASURER'S XI. This well-contested match was played Sept. 10th, but was not finished for lack of time. There were old and young players ou either There were old and young players on enter side. For the Secretary's side Webster and Lloyd surprised themselves and young Fellows eclipsed all previous efforts; his cutting was very clean and his hits were: one 4, eight 3s, twelve 2s and nineteen singles. With five wickets down, the innings was declared closed closed.

For the Treasurer's side, Fletcher and young Comber hit out bravely, the former meriting special praise for his 20. The scores were: SECRETARY'S XI. Extras.... Total* 151 * Declared closed. TREASURER'S XI. TREASURER'S XI.

Fletcher, ran out.
Williams, b. Paton.
F. Comber, b. Pratt.
C. Thom, run out.
C. Deere, b. G. F. Fellows.
Williams, b. Pratt.
Latham, b. Pratt.
L. Bell, not out.
J. McMurtrie (Treas.), not out.
D. Estill, did not bat for time.
Marshall, n. n. n. n. n.
Extras.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

Total....

S. PAULO A. C. 25. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

Rule finished off the innlngs, taking 5 wickets for 9 runs.

As it was expected this would be the last time the two sides would meet in the cricket field, owing to the near completion of the railway the teams were photographed to serve as a memento of many pleasant games.

The scores were as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.	
H. E. Barber, b. Holland	4
S. J. Glencross, b. Stewart	
C. W. Miller, ct. Knight, b. Holland	1
M. King, b. Holland	
W. F. Rule, b. Fforde	
F. Goodier, b. Holland	
J. Blomeley, ct. Pudney, b. Webster	1
P. W. Crewe, b. Holland	2
H. C. Stacey, not out	
C. F. Turnley, b. Holland	
H. Cookson, b. "	
Extras	1
	12
S PAULO RAILWAY	-

	1st innings.	
	L. M. Howe, ct. Miller, b. King	1
	J. S. Webster, b. Barber	5
	T. Pudney, ct. Rule, b. Barber	2
	F. Fforde, ct. and b. King	2
	F. Stewart, b. Barber	1
	J. Hart, b. do	0
	W. Holland, b. do	2
	J. Macintyre, ct. Turnley, b. King	9
	R. Pforde, b. Barber	1
	E. G. Knight, not out	0
	S. J. Askliam, b. Barber	0
1	Extras	4
ı		_
ı		27
1	2nd innings.	
J	L. M. Howe, l. b. w., b. Rule	30
ı	J. S. Webster, b. Barber	3
ı	T. Puduey, b. do	Ĭ
ı	F. Fforde, ct. King, b. Rule	22
1	F. Stewart, b. Rule	0
Ì	J. Hart, ct. King, b. Rule	0
ı	W. IIolland, not out	17
ı	J. Macintyre, ct. Goodies, b. Rule	o
ı	R. Fforde, run out	1
1	E. G. Knight, st. Stacey, b. Miller	0
ı	S. J. Askham, b. Miller	O
ł	Extras	1
١		

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the 8 matches played between the two clubs from 1897 to 1899.

BATTING - S. PAULO A. C.

Completed		
		Average
9 "	220	24.4
3	41	13.6
ě	66	11
7	70	10
4	37	9.2
6	51	9.2 8.5
4	32	8
6	42	7
5		6.2
	21	5.2
4	15	3.7
	Innings 9 3 6 7 4 6	3 41 6 66 7 70 4 37 6 51 4 32 6 42 5 31 4 21

Under 4 completed innings.

Name	Innings	Total Runs	Average
H. Barber	I	45	45
A. N. Crompton	1	10	10
S. J. Glencross	2	15	7.5
R. Willes	I	5	5
H. C. Stacey	I	4	4
- Cookson	2	4	2
— Roberts	I	2	2

BOWLING FOR S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

	Innings	Runs	Wickets	Average
H. E. Barber	2	30	9	3.3
F. Sparkes	3	40	7	5.7
W. F. Rule	6	90	13	6.9
C. W. Miller	8	175	25	7
F. Goodier	2	23	2	11.5
M. King	5	108	8	13.5
H. Kirkman	3	41	2	20.5
E. Roberts	1	29	6	4.8
S. J. Glencross	I	13	1	13
J. Blomeley	1	30	2	15

BATTING S. PA	ULO RAI	LWAY C. C	:.
	Completed		
Name	Innings	Total Runs .	Average
W. Holland	2	52	26
F. Fforde	7	161	23
L. M. Howe	7	86	12.2
A. N. Crompton	3	28	9.3
I. Mawson	4	35	8.7
F. Stewart		71	7.8
J. Macintyre	9 5 6 5 6		7.6
J. Webster	ĕ	38 38	6.3
T. Pudney	š	28 .	5.€
E. G. Knight	ř	28	4.6
		18	4.5
E. Wyatt	4	2	2 2
— Shaw	1	-	
R. Fforde	2	3	1.5

	BOWLING FOR S	PAUL) KAUA	VAY C.	С.
S. PAULO A. C. vs. S. PAULO RAILWAY.		Innings	Runs I	Vickets .	Average
The last match of the season between teams	E. G. Knight	2	6	1	6
representing the above clubs took place on the	I. Macintyre	I	12	2	6
S. Paulo A. C. ground on the 17th inst, and	W. Holland	3	55	8	6.8
resulted in a crushing defeat for the Railway	F. Stewart	8	129	18	7. I
hy an innings and 22 runs.	E. Wyatt	4	83	8	10.3
The batting of the home team was good,	— Shaw	4	101	9	11.2
Barber especially distinguishing himself both	F. Florde	7	132	11	12
in batting and bowling. The Railway made a	J. Mawson	4	132 69	5	13.8
very poor show in their first innings, being all	I. Webster	5	103	7	14.7
out for 27. In their second attempt they did much better, but notwithstanding a good stand	RESULT OF				
hy Howe and Fforde and afterwards Holland,	S. Paulo A. C	Won, .	4; lost,	2; dra	wn, 2;]
they could not save the single innings defeat.	Total 8 matches pla	yed.			
					•

—It is the opinion of the best authorities that quarantines are powerless to prevent the progress of epidemic diseases where the conditions are favorable for their propagation. The best preventive is that of sanitatiou—the removal of condition, favorable to the development of infections disease.

These best discovered that a vapor bath

opnient of infections disease.

—It has been discovered that a vapor bath, or Russian steam bath, will cure hydrophobia. The discovery was made by Dr. Buisson, of Paris, who luad taken hydrophobia from a patient, and entered such a bath with the idea of committing suicide. He derived immediate relief and a permanent cure was effected. Since then over 400 cures are recorded by this process. Where the steam bath can not be obtained, hot fomentations over the whole body accompanied by wrapping in heavy warm blankets may be substituted. The object is to induce profuse perspiration, which should be kept up for an hour at a time.

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Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Bôr Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the bara a station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

HOUSE on the Morro do Cavrilão, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DELISLE,

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Rail-way and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will lease communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAVONA GLENN No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Bota fogo,

Hotels.

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References may be obtained at:
Messrs, Netto, Bastos & C., No, 12, Rua de S. Bento,
Montitro Ir. & C., S. Yise, Inhadana,
Soares & Niemeyer, B. & da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. I, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cattote)

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cattote)

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach shower and warm baths, distincted that in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sasibary improvements of every description, including a lygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are invariously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.
As before; particular pains will be taken to provide
the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and
with the best of service and attention. The electric
tram passes the door every few minutes, making it
the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel
in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. Frantas, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, destress to advise his Friends and former enstoniers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new catalblishment is situated in one of the most attractive and the state of the special purpose. It has a large and beautifully laid ont pleasure garden, particularly suitable for laddes and children, and well-mounted ball-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially end of the most accounter and account of the special propose. The Hotel is specially ended for families, for whose confort and convenience anothing will be found single grown on the special proposed for the special propose

den. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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RESERVE FUND												£2,202,400

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 18. - Declarations from official source

SETT. 18.—Declarations from official sources categorically depy the rumors of an alliance between the South American republics.

SETT. 19.—A violent Intricane passed over St. John's, Newfoundland, causing 25 deaths and enormous material damages.

The government has anthorized the embarkention of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines cu route to Spain.

Vellow fever is increasing rapidly in Key West, where new cases are occurring every day. The means taken to arrest the progress of the epidlemic seem to give but little result.

SETT. 20.—Manifile advices published in New York induce the belief that the American government will shortly commence peace negotiations with Agminado, who proposes to send commissioners to treat of conditions. The transway employées, stevedores and stonemessons went out on strike to-day in Havana. Fears are entertained that other bodies of workmen will imitate their example and create disorders in addition to ruining busisses.

SETT. 21.—The strike is spreading in Havana.

SEPT. 21.—The strike is spreading in Havana. About 12,000 men refused to work to-day. There have been no disturbances up to the present, and the city is quiet.

Spain

Span.

Sept. 18.—A monster meeting against the new taxes was held in Tarrasa, near Barcelona. The proceedings passed off without any breach of the peace.

The workman on strike in Barcelona had carred against a span and the sp

of the peace.

The workman on strike in Barcelona had several conflicts with the police yesterilay. Many people were wounded and some 20 were arrested.

Anny people were womated and some 50 were arrested.

SEPT. 19.—Sr. Silvela, the prime minister, informed the cabinet which met in council yesterday that the attempt of the Carlists to foment an insurrection in the north of Spain had completely collapsed. In view of the small encouragement obtained, the divisions amongst the chiefs of the purty—which were daily becoming more pronounced—and the impossibility of taking united action, the Carlists had renounced all further attempts. The supreme military court is trying Admiral Montojo for the surrender of Cavite and the destruction of the Spanish feet there, by Admiral Dewey's squadron. The prosecution asks for a sentence of perpetual imprisamment to be passed upon the admiral as the commander in-chief of the Spanish vessels.

SEPT. 20.—The papers announce that yes-

SEPT. 20.—The papers announce that yes-terday and the day before there were further manifestations in Catalonia in favor of home

mantiestations in Catalonia in favor of none-rule for that province.

SRPT. 21.—The socialist congress in Matrial has entered a protest against the attitude of Great Britain in South Africa, and passed a vote of congratulation to Zola for the victory of the Dreyfus cause in which he proved himself a champion.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 18.—The meeting in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the condemnation of Dreyfus was attended by 50.000 people. Many speeches were made and resolutions passed, the only dissentients being two

yesterday to protest against the condemnation of Dreyfos was attended by 50,000 people. Many speeches were made and resolutions passed, the only dissentients being two Frenchmen.

Telegrams from Pretorin state that the Boers are massing artillery at the frontier in readiness for an outbreak of hostilities.

In Johanneshing a bina manel Bain, having expressed hostile views to Great Britain was attacked by worknen. The police interfered and several people were injured.

M. Leroy-Beanlien, the eminent economist, has published an article comuselling Kruger to attack the British at once before they have time to finish their war preparations. (The same sort of advice was given by equally qualified non-military men in the softwards of the Transval to the last proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. The reply is misatisfactory, as the Transval to the last proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. The reply is misatisfactory, as the Transval to the last proposals of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a mixed commission of enquiry into the points at issue, which was refused early in August last. It mentions that the question of language cannot be allowed to come within the scope of the enquiry, that the Raad will not consent to grant electoral rights to the initianders after five years residence except on conditions, and many of the formerly conceded points have now been withdrawn. The situation has become exceedingly grave, and a sort of semipanic was created on the Stock Exchange. The cabinet is in session, and the press is of opinion that negotiations are at an end. The 4 and battery of field artillery left Bombay yesterday for Durban.

SEPT, 19.—The news of the intended pardon of Dreyfus has been received with great satisfaction in Great Britain. It is reported that Mme Dreyfus has abeen received with great satisfaction in Great Britain. It is reported that Mme Dreyfus has abeen received with great satisfaction in Great Britain. It is reported that Mme Dreyfus has been received with great satisfaction in Great Britain. It is reported that Mme

rapidly arming the Zulus and Basutos to fight against Great Britain.

The President of the Orange Free State has had a loop conference with the United States consul in Bloemfontein on the actual situation. The telegrans from Pretoria state that Mr. Reitz, secretary of state, declared that in case of war the Transvaal and Orange Free State have decided to help one another.

Regiments of infantry and batteries of artiliery are being got ready in Brisbane, Queensland, for service in South Africa, and in Melbornte volunteers are being rapidly enrailed for the same service.

Stop, 20,—Transvaal telegrams say that

Stipe. 20.—Transsoal telegrams say that the Boers under arms are demanding the immediate expulsion of all foreigners.

The Afrikanders in Cape Colony say that the Transcad will make un furth, cenerations, and that unless Great Britain backs down in her demands war is inevitable.

According to the Manchester Guardian, Great Britain has agreed to ceile a large tract of territory in British East Africa along the frontiers of Alyssinia down to Lake Rudolf, north-east of Victoria Nyanza, to Menelik, (We presume the two zebras sent to the Queen lately were not the quid pro quo).

Oporto telegrams to London say that the mobithere has stoned the public health office as a protest against the sanitary measures being enforced.

Stipt. 21.—Another meeting of the cabinet

enforced.

SEPT. 21.—Another meeting of the cabinet has been called for to-morrow to discuss the Transvaal question. There are still hopes of a pacific solution being arrived at.

Sir William Harcourt, in the course of a speech vesterday, said the jingo press was aggravating the Transvaal crisis to provoke war, when it is still possible to avoid it by making muttad concessions. Such a war, in his opinion, would be an inhuman one, and an unequal one.

his opinion, would be an inhuman one, and an unequal one.

Sir A. Milber telegraphed to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, informing him that Grent Britain counted on his neutrality in case the Transvaal question could not be settled amicably. President Steyn replied that he hoped for a peaceful settlement, but, in any case, he considered the employment of force injustifiable.

The Cape burghers, fully armed, are prepared for immediate action against the Transvaal.

From Yokohama is reported the discovery of the lacillus of dysenlery.

SETT. 18.—The anti-semitic capitalists in Brussels have withdrawn large sums deposited in the banks there. (The particular motive is not stated).

The semale, sitting as suprema court, heard

not stated).

The senate, sitting as supreme court, heard to day the demand of the attorney-general for the prosecution of the men charged with conspiracy. The session was a private one, but the documents produced by the prosecutor gave prima facte evidence of an attempt to overthrow the present form of government, and by 241 votes to 32 it was decided to submit the case to a select committee of enquiry. The greatest precantion was taken to prevent disturbance outside the Luxembourg palace and the neighborhood was calm.

Sper 1.0.—The ministry has resolved to

greatest precantion was taken to prevent disturbance outside the Luxembourg palace and the neighborhood was calm.

Serf. 19.—The ministry has resolved to grant a free pardon to Capt. Dreyfos. President Loubet has concurred with this decision. Senator Augnate Schenrer Kostner, vice-president of the senate, died to-day at the age of 66 years. (The deceased statesham unde a large fortune in commerce, and outside of his official position earned a woll dwide reputation during the past two or three years by his open advocacy of the revision of the Dreyfus case. He was only prevented from giving his evidence in favor of Dreyfus, at Rennes, by the illness which proved fatal).

M. Decrits, colonial minister, has now received an official report from St. Louis, Senegal, confirming the number of Col. Klobb and his officers by Capt. Voulet. The numbered officer was sent to relieve Voulet, who ordered his Senegalese soldiers to fire apout him. The other officers of Voulet's mission were not present at the time.

The select committee of the senate appointed to examine into the charges of conspiracy is composal of MM. Bernger, Chovet Chavean, Develle Cordelet, Dusolier, Cazot, Marellet and Tillaye. The first meeting was held to lay, and it is expected that the decision will be given about the ead of November.

M. Hemri Rochefort has written a violent article in L'Intransignant, advising a boyed to great Britain in the Dreyfus case. The Temps counsels the government to close French ports against all ships from Paraguay to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plagne from there.

SERT, 20.—Capt. Dreyfus was set at liberty this morning at 3 o'clock from his prison at Remess and shortly afferwards took the train.

plague from there.

SEPT. 20.—Capt. Dreyfus was set at liberty this morning at 3 o'clock from his prison at Rennes and shortly afterwards took the trait to Nantes, without having excited attention. From there he is said to lave taken passage to Bordeaux and afterwards to Nice, but the accounts of his wanderings are very conflicting. His wife did not go to Folkstone as reported, but left Rennes to-day with the intention of rejoining her husband in the coarse of a few days. The decree of pardon is expected to be piblished in the format Official to morrow.

The police having intinated the intention of the coarse of the days of the coarse of SEPT. 19.—The news of the intended pardon of Dreyfus has been received with great satistication in Great Britain. It is reported that Mine Dreyfus has sterived in Folkstone, accompanied by Me. Labori, to find a house and afterwards to Nice, but the accounts of his wanderings are very conflicting. His wrife did not go to Folkstone as indeed and liberal laymen. Already the fruits the intention of rejoining here husband in the transval is inevitable has caused South African and other stocks to go down considerably in the market.

The general impression that war with the Transval is inevitable has caused South African and other stocks to go down considerably in the market.

The police laving intended and intended and liberal laymen. Already the fruits expected to be published in the formal Official to more of the mount of recommendation laving been made by President expected to be published in the formal Official to more of the mount of the mount of the future.

The police laving intended and liberal laymen. Already the fruits decounts of a few days. The decree of pardon is expected to be published in the formal Official to more of the mount of the

culous, even for the men who had kept up the stupendous farce of voluntary imprisonment for 37 days to the woulering annaement not only of Paris, but the whole civilized world, and at a. m., Guérin and t2 companions surrendered at discretion. Guérin was normalized and discretion. Guérin was normalized world, and at a. m., Guérin and t2 companions surrendered at discretion. Guérin was normalized world the folial of their parents as they pledged certain sums which they intended to earn for marriage of the remaining farce ended appropriately. The man who thought of damping their spirits with a hose would make a splemlid theatrical manager who knew how to bring down the bonse without serificing the unities. The companions of Guerin, on being set free, must have fettlike howling idiots on realizing that their 37 days siege might have been spent in their own combirtable homes instead of being passed in culous, even for the men who had kept up the stupendous farce of voluntary imprisonment for 37 days to the woulering annasement not only of Paris, but the whole civilized world, and at 4 a. m., Guérin and 12 compunions surrendered at discretion. Guérin was inmediately arrested, but as there were no warrants out against the others they were allowed to return to their homes. On being interviewed his rompmions said that Guérin surrendered to save their lives. (The screaming farce ended appropriately. The man who thought of damping their spirits with a hose would make a splendid theatrical numager who knew how to bring down the bonse without scrifting the unities. The companions of Guerin, on being set free, must have felt like howling idiots on realizing that their 37 days siege might have been spent in their own contiontable homes instead of being passed in needless privation. There must have been something in the alleged conspiracy, or their conscience would not have made cowards of them.)

something in the alleged conspiracy, or their conscience would not have made cowards of them.)

SEPT. 21.—General Gallifet, minister of war, has issued a field order to commanding officers informing them that they should bow before the decree pardoning Dreyfus without thought of reprisals. All should forget the past and think only of the future. The decree has been published in the Journal Officiel, together with the report of the minister of war on which it was based. The chief resson given was the pacification of the country. (This is anworthy of so brave a man as General Gallifet. Instead of bringing the corruption of the army staff to the surface, and curring the whole body, he has merely canterised the sores and alriven the corruption in again, to reappear later in amore aggravated form. The question cannot be so settled, and utilitarism will recrive another shock when Zola is tried in November).

Dreyfus is now known to have gone to Carpentras, in the Vauchis department, to visit his family.

L'Amore publishes a letter signed by Dreyfus in whitch he amonances his fruir purpose of going on with his agitation until his imnocence has been completely established, and adequate reparation has been done him for the judicial error from which he base suffered. He will probably reside in France.

Great disturbances have taken place in Algiers between the anti-jewish party headed by Max Regis, the ex-mayor of the place, and the palice. Attempts were male to hold munifestations against the government for liberating Dreyfus, in front of the commanding officer's house, before the barracks and in the jewish quarter, but all were frustrated by the poole. The forest around Cannes have been set on fire, and the soliders have had to be called out to extinguish the flames.

Nearly 10,000 men are out on strike in Creust and 12. Electer and 13. Electer a

IMPRESSIONS OF BRAZIL METHO-DISM.

When a foreigner first lands in America he is asked what are his impressions before he has time to form any. My six weeks in Brazil afford too short a time for the wisest conclusions, but I shall gladby give my impressions.

No serious variance in opinion marked either the deliberations of the conference or the private conversation of the missionaries. While there was individuality and perfect candor in the expression of opinion, which is mecessary in reaching wise conclusions, there was agreement both in special cases and in the general policy to be pursued. Especially pleasing was the agreement between missionaries and natives and the absence of contention. The strength of Methodism in Brazil is found here. The tree so wisely planted should remain undistarbed for healthy growth. To accord to the unissionaries the folty motives which brought them to Brazil and to their own in the gospel the true devotion which brought store the cost, is a sure condition alike of harmony and of success.

2. The spirit of sonl-winning marked alike the conference sessions and the different obarges visited. Our gospel can best jostify is self by such fruits as were seen at Petropolis and at Ribeirão Preto when the altur was rowded with penitents, and such results as are following the labors of our brethren since conference in other charges. Results are for those who expect them. To sow sparingly is to reap also sparingly. He that soweth bountfully shall also reap bountifully. May our gispel preached in Brazil was manifest. The giving of more than sixty-two contos of reis during the last few weeks showed an appreciation of the noble object for which it is to be used in establishing firmly our educational work in Brazil. This means trained preachers and boad-nituded and liberal layueu. Already the fruits

Brazil Methodism I shall labor to secure such Brazin attenderism I shall ishor to sectors such enlargement of our plant as to enable us to shortly enter Rio Grande in Sul, and possibly later the region of the Amazons, thus giving one Methadhan in Brazil working in harmony and alive to the needs of a people long without the mostice.

E. R. HENDRIX

Baltist, Sept. 5th, 1899.

THE USCONDE DE BARBACENA.

The following notice, with an excellent portrait, appears in the Graphte under the title effect oldest living diplomatists:

Pelisherto Brandt, Visconde de Barbacena, was burn at Bahia, Bruži, on July 3, 1802, and, after a life of continuous work, has reached the age of ninety-seven, uot only in possession of all his faculties, but physically more active than an average man thirty years his jouior. When captain in the Brazilian engineers, he joined his father, then Brazilian engineers he joined his father, then Brazilian engineers, he joined his father, then Brazilian engineers, he joined his father, the Brazilian engineers, he joined his father, there Brazilian found of \$2,0,000,000. Pound of chemistry, he was a favourite pupil of Faraday, and, on his monituation, joined the Royal Institution of Great Britain, of which he is the oldest living member. He was present at the great banquet following it. In 1855 he was appointed president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and in that capacity was the first authority in Brazil forcibly to stop traffic in slaves, having scized a cargo of them while being landed in the bay of Rio; they were liberated at once and employed on public works for five years, and then allowed to shift for themselves — a notable action which was bitterly resented by the merchants, landed proprietors, and others interested as slave-owners or slave-hirers. He was personally engaged in the organisation of some of the earlier Brazilian ratiways, and he still devotes himself with all the zeal and activity of a young man to the various enterprises in which he is interested a sone some enterprises in which he is interested as one captes successively vaccipated to the Organisation of that country from Lisbon by means of negroes successively vaccipated on the voyage! His father also in

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
Curta Geographica do Estado de S. Rudo. We lave received the first sheet of the imap of the state of São Paulo according to the surveys of the Commissão Geographica e Geologica muder the discriction of Dr. Orville A. Derby. This sheet covers the district extending from Santos on the south to São Paulo and Mogy das Cruzes on the north. The triangulation was under the direction of Mr. H. E. Williams. It is probably the first map drawn from accurate surveys in South America, and both in debal and finish is a credit to the commission under Dr. Derby's charge. Other sections, we moderstand, will soon follow, and in time São Paulo will enjoy the distinction of possessing an accurate map of the state.

distinction of possessing an accurate map of the state.

Therefly-sixth Annual Report of the Conneil of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, for the year 1895-99. Issued Angust 1899. This issue includes the new charter of the Corporation, which received royal assent on 25th July 1898. For the first time, we believe, Brazil begins to figure in this record of defaulting states and companies—the Haunarallway (now Unito Sorocabana-Itaman) 6 per cent first mortgage debentures not having been paid since January 1898. The coupons up to that time were constantly in arrears, and those of July 1895, January 1899 and July 1899 are in default. According to a letter addressed to Fresident Campos Salles 27th February 1899 (unanswered) the Sorocabana company has failed to redeem its bonds since January 1893, and has defaulted on its debenture coupons for 1898 and 1899.

Timid,- "Did you ever find a man

Mrs. Bluff.—"Ves; the night we thought there were burglars in the house, I found my husband there."

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Sontains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Cffairs, that of the arrivals and departures of foreign account of the control of the co

mation necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: assoco per annum for Brazilia 25000 per six months about 10 correct and 10 correct

and by Messrs, C. F. Hammett & Co., São Paulo. Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25200 each SINGLE COPIES: 800 rèie; for sale at the office gublication, at the Euglish Book Store, No. 56 Na do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1899.

Thus far the prime source of life for this country has been its commerce. A few great industries, such as the produc tion of coffee, sugar, rubber, tobacco, etc., have contributed to the wealth of etc., have contributed to the wearth of the planters and their sales for exporta-tion have furnished the government with ample facilities for remittances abroad in settlement of national obligaabroad in settlement of national objections, while the duties levied upon such exports have furnished an abundant revenue. But the principal source of revenue, however, has been the foreign commerce of the country—the import duties levied on what we eat, drink and wear. The economic conditions of the country have heretofore compelled Brazil country have heretofore compelled Brazil to import almost everything needed for the common uses of life, such as clothes, bread, shelter, etc. In the last decade, however, under the stimulating influence of protective duties, a great many industries have sprung up to supplant the expensive imported product, and the result has been a great loss of revenue without much gain for the consumer. As no special taxes were at first levied on the national product, the loss to the revenue was total, duct, the loss to the revenue was total, and in seeking compensating sources the taxes were still further increased on ther imported articles. Recently the necessities of the national treasury have led to the imposition of consumption taxes out these national products. taxes ou these national products and, to compensate them, ou similar imported articles. But, to the surprise of the government, these taxes are not producing the results anticipated. Instead of getting more revenue, they are stead of getting more revenue, they are actually receiving less. And any further increase will certainly produce no other result! And now we propose to tell the government once more why it is that increased taxation, in cases like this, It is will not produce more revenue. It is simply this—taxation has become exsimply unis—taxation has become ex-cessive; it has long since passed the limits of profitable results. The people can not afford to pay the prices resulting from taxation and depreciated currency. And they are therefore diminishing And they are therefore diminishing their consumption, and wherever possible they are using inferior articles. If the government and congress do not believe this, let them disguise their identity and come down among the merchants and people and learn for themselves. Let them ask why it is the importers are idle and disheartened; let them talk with the shopkeepers about the volume of their daily sales let them talk with the shopkeepers about the volume of their daily sales and the difficulties of collecting accounts; let them go into the small workshops and offices and ask why their benches are empty and their machines are idle; and then let them buttonhole the landford's collectors and ask how their tenants are paying up. To state it in another way: Our small industries are decaying, and there is less employment for skilled and unskilled labor; the shops have less to do and are employing fewer hands; the intermediaries in trade are finding less to do and are therefore reducing their expenditures; consequently there is less money in circulation, diminished

ability to buy even at old prices, and much less at the higher prices caused by new taxation; there is diminished by new taxation; there is diminished buying on the part of the jobber and less importation; and, therefore, there is a greatly diminished revenue from imports. If this statement of the situa-tion is doubted, we will leave it to the merchants of this city to say whether we are right or not. We are earning but little, and consequently we can buy but little, and consequently we can buy but little. Increasing taxation will only compel us to curtail expenditures still more: it will increase our sufferings, and will not benefit the revenue. No one wishes to see the government de-prived of a liberal revenue—a revenue amply sufficient to meet every necessary expense. But when it is found that the revenue required can not be raised the revenue required can not be raised simply because the people are too poor to supply it, then the wiser course to pursue is to cut down expenditures. If we can not afford to keep up a large army and navy without running into debt and over-taxing ourselves, then let us reduce them to smaller proportions, or do away with them altogether. There is no possible justification for keeping up these two services when to do so we must ruin commerce and industry and plunge the people into exdustry and plunge the people into ex-treme distress, simply to eke out a bare living. There is no credit in a military living. There is no credit in a military establishment created and maintained with the life-blood of the nation, and even with such an armed force there is no strength in a nation whose people are discontented and impoverished. Better, far better a nation of prosperous, contented people, than a nation bristling with bayonets and girdled with ironclads. And in the extremity of war, the nation whose citizens are prosperous and wealthy will have, in the long run, the better chances of victory.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the five principal custom-houses in Brazil in the eight months from January 1st to August 31st in the years 1898 and 1899:

Rio de Janeiro :

8 months,1898 55,284,472\$437 » 1899 49,289,947\$139

5,994,525\$298 Decrease..... Santos : 8 months,1898 25,414,897\$135 » 1899 19,858,751\$800 5,556,145\$335 Decrease.....

Bahia: 8 months,1898 13,469,485\$536 " 1899 11,335,547\$735

Decrease...... 2,113,937\$801

Pernambuco: 8 months,1898 12,199,843\$292 " 1899 10,530,449\$330 1,669,393\$962 Decrease.....

Total decrease at four customliouses...... 15,334,002\$396 Pará :

8 months, 1899 17, 144, 675 \$627 » 1898 13, 892, 610 \$336

Net decrease at the five custom-houses............ 12,081,937\$105

From the foregoing it will be seen that of the five principal custom-houses in Brazil the only one whose receipts have increased is that of Pará and that

have increased is that of Pará and that the net decrease in receipts at the five custom-houses is 12,081,937\$105.

It will perhaps be asserted that in compensation the premium on the gold received in part payment of import duties and the product of the new consumption taxes more than cover the decrease in customs receipts. Properly speaking, however, the so-called conpensation is in reality no compensation at all, being in fact quite the reverse.

and no account whatever is taken of the circumstance that it represents more than the nominal product produced by a common tariff rate. To form a correct conclusion as to the movements of trade, one must ignore the circumstance that 10 per cent of the import duties were collected in gold.

La branch sele & selection the house begin a branch of

And then, in the second place, the consumption taxes and the collection of part of the duties in gold are a grievous burden on an over-taxed and impoverburden on an over-taxed and impover-ished people and contribute in no small degree to aggravate the wretched situ-ation of which the decrease in customs receipts is a symptom. Depriving pro-ductive industries of the means re-quired for their development and in many instances for their very existence, many instances for their very existence, it diminishes the country's ability to meet its obligations. In our opinion, if the government persists in its short-sighted and narrow policy of burdensome taxation and fails to adopt the genuine retreuchment policy which the situation imperiously demands, it will be utterly impossible for Brazil at the end of the moratorium to resume the payment of interest on its foreign debt payment of interest on its foreign debt.

THE offer of the Argentine government to send assistance to Assucion to combat the alleged outbreak of bubonic pest in that city, deserves hearty commendation. An outbreak there is particularly dangerous for Argentina, of course, but still the latter might have declared non-intercourse and enforced it, to the infinite distress of Paraguay. As we all know, the Paragnayaus are extremely poor, and are to a certainty wholly unprepared to resist the spread of any epidemic disease. To leave them alone would be to leave them to their own destruction. We are glad, therefore, to see the Argentines offering them assistance. It is an act of generosity that, over and above all motives of self-preservation, reflects the greatest credit upon them.

We have been for some vears urging an int-

reflects the greatest credit upon them.

WE have been for some years ngging an international convention in regard to quarantines in order to check the abuses and extortions suffered by merchants and travellers. Now that Argentina is arranging to create a new and costly quarantine station, the necessity for some such convention is all the greater. It is essential, in our opinion, that the power to decree quarantines should be greatly restricted and the countries imposing them should bear all expenses and pay for all losses. This is simple justice, and nothing more. In ninetyniuc cases of every hundred, the merchant and traveller are innocent victims of these arbitrary restrictions, and it is grossly unjust that they should have to bear all the costs and losses. And very often, quarantines are imposed without reasonable justification, and with more than a suspicion that it is done for the profit of the harpies who run the quarantine stations. Let the government pay the costs and then these abuses will be less frequent.

The pardon of Captain Dreyfus may be

stations. Let the government pay the costs and then these abuses will be less frequent.

The pardon of Captain Dreyfns may be accepted as an act of clemency, but it will never be accepted as an act of justice. The civilized world will look upon it as an exhibition of weakness on the part of the government and also as a concession to the military classes. We see by our home papers that many sharp observers stated some time ago that the military court was hostile to Dreyfus, that it paid very little attention to his witnesses, and that the decision would be against him. It was evident that no court composed of military officers would decide against the opinions and wishes of the general staff. But for that wider and better court, public opinion, the testimony was more than sufficient to show that Dreyfns is innocent, and that he has suffered terribly from a conspiracy of tricky, unscrupulous general officers. And public opinion will continue to demand his rehabilitation and the punishment of his persecutors. There can be no compromise in a question of this character, for it involves the unoral character of the French army and nation, as well as justice to a cruelly-tinjured nan. Dreyfns has a right to his acquittal, and justice demands the punishment of Mercier and his co-conspirators.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

[September 26th, 1899.

e mulics.—The chamber discussed the political disturbances in Nictheroy. Deputy Clucinato Braga introduced a bill on agricultural banking establishments. Deputy Rodolpho Paixão in a speech on the general revenue bill spoke in favor of reducing the duty on foreign salt. Brazilian salt, he asserted, is unsuitable for curring meat. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara introduced a bill for increasing the salaries of employés of the board of health. Deputy Erico Coelho offered a motion for congratulating the Italian people on the auniversary of the occupation of Rome. The motion was opposed by Deputy Guedelha Mourão.

SERT. 21.—Sende.—By a vote of 21 to 19 the senate sustained the prefect's veto of the resolution of the municipal conneil granting to Messrs, William Reid. & Co., for 40 years the exclusive right to provide electric power in this city.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill for converting the old museum building into a cont-house, the general revenue bill and the tariff bill.

SERT. 22.—Sende.—The senate refused to sustain the prefect's veto of the resolution of the municipal council annulling the reduction of the salaries of nunicipal employés. Among the bills voted were the following:—in 3rd discussion, bill for regulating the administration of the Asylo dos Invalidos da Patria and bill for cancelling indebtedness to the national treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia; in 2nd discussion by the department of finance. In the 3rd discussion of the department of finance. In the 3rd discussion of the congressional electric bill introduced by Deputy Rangel Pestana. The vote on the general revenue bill was commenced.

SEFT. 23.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 39-952500 for the war department and one of 39-952500 for the war department and

SET 13.—Scrale.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 39-52*500 for the war department and one of 50.000 in gold for the department and one of foreign affairs. The bill adopting the penal code framed for the navy and extending it to the army was voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Departies.—In discussing the budget of the department of finance Deputy Edefonso Alvin criticised the transactions of the government with banking establishments and ccusared the refusal of the chamber to adopt Deputy Galeão Carvalhal's motion to ask for information on this subject.

Coffee Notes

—The coffee dealers of Porto Rico have sent a representation to the United States government against the injustice done them in the specifications for supplies for the army and navy. These specifications call for Mocha and Java for the officers, and Rio for the nen. The dealers claim that the high grades of Porto Rican coffees are finer and cheaper than Mocha and Java, and that the countom grades are far superior to Rio. As the Spanish market is now closed to Porto Rican coffee, they claim, and with reason, that a market should be found for them in the United States.

Provincial Notes

-Small-pox is still making ravages at various points in the state of Pará.

-The fasting exhibitor Succi began a twenty days fast at São Paulo on the 18th inst.

—On the 22nd inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro finally succeeded in electing its officers.

—About 3,000 people from the sertões of Bahia have taken refuge at Itambacury, Minas Geraes, because of the drouth and famine in their own state.

— The Barbacena Sanatorium has been transferred to the Bauco da Republica—its principal creditor. By and by the bank will transfer it to the government, of course.

—An increasing state of lawlessness and and political disorder in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Matto Grosso, Parand, Ceará and Rio de Janeiro, does not inspire much confidence in republican institutions, nor in the national government.

If there is any satisfaction in looking at a hungry man, the Paulistas can now do it at a utilizes the peep. And, it may be said, the money thus paid in will contribute toward his dinners after the trial is over. It is one way of getting a living—without work.

The São Paulo prefect has given orders that theatres and other places of diversion shall be opened to the public only half an hour before the hour marked for beginning the representation. This is designed to prevent unnecessarily long hours for the police.

—The Paraná state assembly proceeded to count on the 20th inst. the votes cast in the gubernatorial election of the 20th ult., and with the result that the official candidate, Dr. Xavier da Silveira, was declared elected. There seems to have been frauds even in the conting.

—A planters club was organized at Juiz de Fóra a few days ago. They appointed a committee to visit the governor to ask for a reduction in the export duties on coffee, a reduction in railway tariffs, and some modification in the mutual traffic between the Central and certain branches.

—In spite of the alarming reports that were circulated the political disturbances in Nictheroy were not renewed last week.

theroy were not renewed last week.

—Telegrams from Parana Teport barbarons crimes committed in that state from political motives. At Thomazina a member of the opposition party was killed on the 6th inst, and at Serro Azul another member of that party was assaulted, beaten, shot and handeuffed. Both of these crimes are attributed to the color.

police.

—Dr. Apolinario Porto Alegre telegraphs from the state of Rio Grande do Sul that his life and property are in dauger from the castillistas and that the federal judge declares that he is impotent to protect him. He says that he wishes personal security long enough to enable him to wind up his affairs and leave state

the state.

—During the mouth of July the exports from Park to Europe included 479,540 kilos of rubber, 198,204 kilos of eccoa, 9,500 hides and 9,007 hectolitres of chestunts. In the same mouth Park sent to the United States 299,860 kilos of rubber, 124,60 kilos of cocoa, and 13,838 hectolitres of chestunts.

A way courant was formed in Loudon.

and 13,838 hectolitres of chestnuts.

— A new company was formed in London on the 5th ult, to take over and work the property of the Brazilian Street Railway Company, which was founded in 1868. The new company is to have a capital of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{2},000 \) in \(\frac{1}{2} \) shares. The first directors are Messrs. W. B. Hawkins, A. G. Kendall, W. Martineau, S. J. Wilde and T. Comber.

—The Colonia Caumos Salles at Kunit. São

W. B. Hawkins, A. G. Kendall, W. Martineau, S. J. Wilde and T. Comber.

—The Colonia Campos Salles at Funil, São Paulo, which was put in steam trainway conmunication with Campins on the 18th inst. now comprises 70 families, Braziliaus, Germans and Swiss. Two lumdred houses have been built, and the land is divided into lots of 5, 6 and 7 alqueires. The colonists are employed in raising cereals and regetables, and in preparing dairy products.

—The Pravincia do Para' has discovered another unare's nest. It says that Lt. Col. Gamarra, a Bolivian officer, has been trying to buy the rubber estate on the Rio Acre belonging to Capt. Leite of Ceará, and offered as high as 1,50,0005 for it. He is also said to be after other rubber estates. Well, suppose he is? Does the Pravincia object to his buying rubber estates?

—Some time ago the building occupied by

he is? Does the Frontact object to his buying rubber estates?

—Some time ago the building occupied by the Therespoplis numicipal council was burned down, and with it were destroyed the records of the council and the revenue collector's office. A police inquiry just made public charges that the fire was criminal and holds the secretary and escrited responsible, and also accurse the president of the council of being compromised in the matter.

—A romantic case is reported from Porto Alegre. A man there who served as an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, but who had to leave Germany on account of amorous affairs, has been left a million florins by a brother at home. The German consul found him undergoing a term of imprisonment for steading zoo reis, (about three-halfpence) to stave off hunger.—Montevideo Times.

—The Acre provincial government has decimated.

hunger.—Montevideo Times.

—The Acre provincial government has decreed that the civil, criminal and commercial laws of Brazil shall have full force in that newlycreated state until it can create laws of its own. Portuguese will be the official language, and Brazilian money will be legal tender. President Galvez has likewise decided that his official acts shall be published in the Commercio do Amazonas, of Mandos.

The Die state accumulations training to citic accumulations.

that his official acts shall be published in the Commercio do Amazonas, of Mandos.

—The Rio state assembly now trying to sit in Nictheroy seems to find it difficult to maintain a quorum. The attractions of the Rus do Ouvidor are too great for serious legislative work. Were we to say that the average Brazilian legislator does not take his duties seriously and is practically incompletent to falfil them, we would be accused of consistent hostility to the country and of being actuated by bitter prejudices. So we shall not say it. We shall leave it to a subsidized sheet to say the contrary — which everyone knows is not true.

—The works of the S. Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. at the Tieté falls promise to be very important. The company's hydraulic engineer, Mr. Cooper, was to have embarked at New York for Brazil on the 20th inst., and work has already been begun in clearing the ground at the falls for the edifices and dam, and for the machinery which. he has ordered in the United States. Four turbines of 2.000 horse-power each will be need, which will be delivered before the end of the year. It is expected to lave 2.000 men employed by the beginning of November, and the work should be completed in eight months.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Track-laying for the electric tram service as recommenced in São Paulo on the 19th

inst.

—The damages claimed from the Companhia
Viação Paulista by the S. Paulo Railway,
Light and Power Co. for the suspension of
their construction work in the city of São
Paulo, are stated to be 2,000,000\$000.

Paulo, are stated to be 2,000,000\$000.

—The fornal do Commercio says that in the first half of the present year there was a reduction of 1,933,504\$41 in the expenditure on the personuel of the Central railway. That is assuredly a step in the right direction.

—The São Paulo prefect has called upon the Viação Paulista tramway company to pay 30,651\$755 into the municipal treasury within and at the sides of the rails since May 1st last.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd announced the death of Dr. Salles de Oliveira Junior, president of the Mogyana railway company. His burial on the following day was numerously attended by officials of the state government and of all the railways.

—On the 18th inst. was imangrated the steam trainway which connects the Famil colony—known as the "Colonia Campos Salless—with Campinas. The São Paulo secretary of agriculture and the German and Portuguese consuls were present. The length of the line is 45 kilometres.

—The authorities have sent the documents

is 45 kilonieries.

—The authorities have sent the documents to the district attorney for the forced collection of 110,322\$146 from the Leopoldina Co. for non-compliance with contracts in connection with the Macalic, Barão de Ararnama and Santo Eduardo railways. Sentence had been given against the company some time since.

Through the mediation of Senator Moraes Barros, the minister of finance has decided that passengers on the São Paulo railway paying fares under 1500 at S. Paulo are except from the passenger tax. The São Paulo railway proposes to establish a suburban traffic the rintuba on one side and to S. Bernardo on the other.

the other.

—The president of the Juiz de Fóra municipal council has sent a representation to the minister of industry against the excessive tariffs on coffee on the Central, in which he says that planters of that vicinity are beginning to send their coffee to Areal in carts to be shipped over the Leopoldina line to Rio the costs being lower by that line.

—You that the icanoclasm of the repulsions of the repulsion of the repulsion of the repulsion.

the costs being lower by that line.

—Now that the iconoclasm of the republicans has abated and there is less fear of merenames, would it not bean act of true justice to restore the name s.D. Pedro II-to the great railway which was built and protected by the late Empero? No one will deny the services he rendered to Brazil, and it is only just that public acknowledgment should be made of them.

them.

—Track-laying has been begun on the Leopoldina extension from Areal to Entre-Rios, and will be finished to the latter point in about two months. Some bridges are still to be placed in position which will probably delay opening the line multi about the end of the year. The company is already receiving considerable freight traffic from the district about Areal, and will assuredly receive more as the line is extended.

—The record for fast railway travelling is

as the line is extended.

The record for fast railway travelling is held in this country by the Buenos Aires Great Sonthern, the feat being occasioned on the recent accident to Mr. William White, representative of the company. The special train accomplished the journey between El Puerto and this city in eleven and a half hours, this working out at the rate of sixty five miles au hour. The journey usually takes twenty two hours. This is very good travelling for 740 miles and compares favourably with British and American performances.— Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 7.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina

Bueuos Aires, Sept. 7.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended Sept. 16, were 419,1125000 as against 307,7085000 in the corresponding week of last year. This increase of 21,4045000 in paper was lanupered by a lower exchange this year than last, but nevertheless the conversion into gold reduced the excess receipts of last year over this by £656, and the aggregate receipts for the year to Sept. 16, £355,559, are now only £4,205 less than last year, with every prospect of not only being wiped out, but of showing an increase at the end of the year.

SHIPPING NOTES

-The German school-ship «Charlotte» arrived here yesterday morning.

rived here yesterday morning.

—The British gunboat "Beagle» returned to this port yesterday.

—The new torpedo-cruiser "Tamoyo» left Gravesend for Brazil on the 21st inst., to call at Cherbourg.

at Cherbourg.

—The transport *Carlos Gomes* after undergoing repairs, has been sent to Balia to substitute the "Tupps in quarantine service.

—It is cabled that the Italian str. *Sirio* had six deaths from yellow fever on the voyage home, and has gone into quarantine at Asinari sland, Genoa.

an island, Genoa.

—A Montevidéo telegram of the 20th inst. reports the floating of the German str. Wittekind, which had gone aground on the Euglish banks. She was taken to Buenos Aires,

gush danks. She was taken to bhenos aires,

—It is stated that the United States cruiser awithingtons at present undergoing repairs at Buenos Aires, will remain at the River for at least four mouths. She will be employed most of her time in taking soundings and correcting present charts of the Parana river.

—The Br. hark «Alecona from Punta Aremas

correcting present charts of the Parana river.

The Br, hark «Aleona,» from Punta Arenas
to Falmouth with a cargo of cedar and malogany, arrived here on the 20th inst in
distress. She experienced severe weather on
July 23 and August 5, whilst off Cape Horn.
The vessel is partially dismasted, and has
sustained heavy loss of yards, sails, and top
hamper.

It is reported that one with the control of the contr

hamper.

—It is reported thot our sanitary masters intend to put the "Niles in quarantine again because she brings three Matto Grosso passengers. This will be an unpardonable outrage and merits a prompt protest. There is no proof that the bubonic plagne exists at Asuncion and it is not asserted that these passengers stopped there. And if they had, why should the "Niles go into quarantine for it?"

The Lamport & Holt steamer Buffon, left Roon the 20th inst, for Ballia, Permanbuco and New York, with the following passengers: Messrs, José M. Perreira, Custodio Conto and wife, Fraucisco V. Saraiva E. Dettnam, J. Kowarick, Henrique Mello, Henry Cathiard, and 30 third-class passengers with 2 first-class and 4 third-class passengers in transit.

— The bark aCedar Crofte now discharging in the port of Rosario was visited by a thief on Wednesslay uight who got away clear with the captain's gold watch and chain and albert worth about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 30, also \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 20 m/n in cesh and dinportant papers. The jewellery and cash did not content the visitor as he took 4 suits of clothes and 2 overcosts. On the same night the ss. "Craigellachies had a visit and the captain's pockets emptied. We would warm ships going to Rosario to have a trust watchman employed at night. — Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.

Sept. 4.

—Commander Edward Pitzmaurice Inglefield has heen appointed to command H. M. S.
Szoallow in succession to Commander Francis
William Keary. Com. Keary has made himself extremely popular on this station, and all
who have met him will regret his removal although they congratulate him on hisanticipatcd promotion. Com. Inglefield is not only a
fine French scholar; but he has managed to
statian a complete control over the Swahile
tongue, for which he holds a government certificate as official interpreter. It will not take
long for Com. Inglefield to pick up Spanish
and Portugnese and be a popular figure on the
S. E. coast, but Com. Keary will be a hard

LOCAL NOTES

-Gov. Luiz Vianna returned from Bello Horizonte on Saturday last

— Mr. Charles Akers, the *Times* correspondent for South America, left Montevideo for Valparaiso on the 13th inst. per Pacific ss. *1beria.*

—A Turk named Francisco Elias da Silva has become a naturalized Bruzilian citizen. How in the world did a Turk become possessed of that name?

—Deputy Lauro Muller, of the "concentração" faction, has left his post here and returned to Santa Catharina. Why not adjourn altogether?

The government has resolved to interfere in the affairs of the state of Paraná to the extent of assuming control of sanitary precautions on the Paraguay frontier.

—The police are about ready to begin the inspection of domestic servauts. To escape this new infliction, we shall have to adopt our servants as members of the family.

servants as members of the family.

—Senator Lauro Sodré left for Pará on Priday last. The «concentração» congressmen seem to find it very difficult to concentrate their energies on their legislative duties.

—We were pleased to see that thorough sportsman and all round good fellow, Mr. H. L. Wheatley, in Rio again during the past week, after his long retirement in Santos.

week, after his long retirement in Santos.

—If congress needs another proof of the bad state of things in this city, let it look at the sanitary report. The deaths exceed the births, and the departures exceed the arrivals. Does this show prosperity?

—Among the amendments voted to the revenue estimates, is a samp tax of no reis on every fraction of lottery ticket. This ought to be highly productive, as these fractions are very common at 800 reis.

—The two hemispheres are about to be balanced again, for President Diaz, of Mexico, is paying a visit to the United States. Up to this time South America has had the advantage became of President Roca's visit to Brazil.

—We see by our English exchanges that

—We see by our English exchanges that Mr. Frank William Peacock Dennis of the city was married in St. Jude's Church, Southsea on the 22nd ult. to Miss Rosa Rebeca Ricketts daughter of the late Col. Ricketts of the Madras Staff Corps.

Madras Staff Corps.

—The legislative act which fixes the strength of the army for the ensuing year, has been sanctioned and promulgated by the President. It provides for 800 military students and \$25,460 men of all arms. In case of emergency the strength of the army can be doubled.

—March is usually considered our worst vellow fever mouth, and quarantines are then in full force at the River. Should President Campos Salles go down to Buenos Aires next March, will be be compelled to submit to quarantine, or will an exception be made in his favor?

—Some days ago, the performance at one of

Instaror?
—Some days ago, the performance at one of the theatres being postpoued, a man called at the office and demanded the return of the money for his ticket. On the ticket's being examined it was found to be one of six that had been given gratis to the police authorities.

—There was a fight at Bangú, near this city, on the 23rd inst., which resulted in the killing of a bad character names Jacintho Telles de Moraes, and injuries to others. Jacintho was the aggressor, and the man who shot him, Manoel Pinto Gaspar, is said to be a quiet, hard-working man.

—Two drunken soldiers quarreled in the Largo do Machado on Sunday and began belaboring each other with their swords, striking victiously at each other's heads. And the police stood by and never offered to interfere, Unfortunately the men succeeded only in bruising each other's shoulders.

—President Campos Salles has signed the bill cancelling the debt of 5,000 of deceased Col. Tamarindo to the national treasury.
—The rain which fell this morning from half past five until 9, a. m. was torrential, and many of the sewers burst their pipes and flooded the vicinity. The Passeio Inblic was aflost at 8 a.m. and the tram-cars had difficulty in passing. The heavy rain, however, must live done good to the surrounding country.
—The passengers by the «Alvares Cabralsare complaining of the brutality with which they were treated at the Illa Grande quarantine station. They state that their clothes were greatly danaged by disinfection, even white underclothing being completely spoiled. When will officials learn to treat the public with consideration: consideration ?

—Senator Vicente Machado has now gone up into Minas on a visit. It would be interesting to know how many sessions of the present congress this senator has attended. We venture to say that he has been absent at least two-thirds of the session, and that he has drawn his pay just as though he had been present.

arawn ins pay just as unongin he had over present.

—There were many opinions expressed early last week that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was only a question of hours. Days have passed, however, and war has not just broken ont. We are still inclined to be lieve that a pacific solution of the difficulty will be found, which will be just to both parties even if not satisfactory to the jingoes.

—Dr. Pedro Moacyr has addressed a letter to President Campos Salles calling his attention to the case of Dr. Apolinario Porto Alegre, whose personal security is threatened by castilhistas in Rio Grande do Sul. In answer to this letter the President's secretary says that the President will take such action in the matter as is consistent with the limits of his constitutional authority.

—We are informed that the Franciscan

of his constitutional authority.

We are informed that the Franciscan hospital on Largo da Carioca maintains an isolated payillon for small-pox on Santo Antonio hill, overlooking Rua da Carioca, and that much small-pox exists in this street. There are cases treated in the houses on that street, which seems to be neglected by the sanitary inspector. It would appear that an investigation is required in this locality,

investigation is required in this locality,

—During the second half of August there were 625 births, 99 marriages and 693 deaths in this city. There were also 1.153 port arrivals and 4,608 departures. There was an increase of 21 deaths from small-pox over the preceding half mouth, but the paper from which we copy was careful not to report the totals. There is evidently an ostrich in the management of that paper. By ignoring damaging facts he thinks they may be thought not to exist.

—Just as we are going to press we hear that

not to exist.

— Just as we are going to press we hear that Mr. George E. Cox has returned to Rio. There was no man in all our community so sorely missed during his absence, as we have had occasion to say over and over again while he was away. Rio sportsmen can congratulate themselves, even at the end of the cricket season, that Mr. Cox is once more amongst them. We heartily welcome him and his charming wife to Rio, from which they have been too long ahsent for their friends.

—According to Dr. David H. Reeder, of

them. We heartily welcome him and his channing wife to Rio, from which they have been too long absent for their friends.

—According to Dr. David H. Reeder, of Chicago, the chances of infection from small-pox are greatly reduced by personal cleanliness. He recommends a thorough sponging twice a week with warm dilute acetic acid (say, white vinegar), and the use of the same acid in the water in which body clothing is washed. Rubbing the body with good offer almond oil after using the acid, is also recommended. The theory is that a person whose skin is chemically clean will not readily take the infection.

—Mrs. A. J. Hanter of S. Panlo, who arrived by the Odinda from Europe, brought with her some fifteen of her own paintings, chiefly from scenes in her favorite Capri. We have not lad the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Hunter's work up to the present, but we hope to do so soon. Artists are fond of Capri, with its heights and its multitudinons steps, and many a famous picture has been shown in the Royal Acadeury, limning the life of the antiquated town. Mrs. Hunter could not have pitched ou a batter place to use her artistic brush.

—The «Associated Press» dispatch from Rio of Angust 12th, in regard to the festivities in honor of President Roca, seems to be just a trifle out on the minuportant matter of geography. The telegram, as it appeared in the New York Times, says:—"The members of the diplomatic corps were prescut yesterday at a review held in the city of S. Christovio, in the state of Sergipe. In another telegram we see that Sr. Dionysio Cerqueira is still minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Barbosa minister of marine. It looks as though the telegram were spadded out in New York and by persons whose knowledge and scruple are remarkably evenly matched.

—Many of our older readers will deeply regret to hear of the dead of Mrs. Weby, with pany were and other telegram were produced on the proper of the dead of Mrs. Weby, with pany learned of the dead of the proper of the dead of the proper of the proper of the de

and by persons whose knowledge and experience are remarkably evenly matched.

— Many of our older readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Welby, who many years ago was well known here and in São Paulo. Her husband, Mr. R. F. Welby, M. I. C. E., was for some time connected with the engineering staff of the São Paulo railway, and afterwards with the Rio City Improvements Co., the Bahia and Minas railway, and with various local engineering works. Mrs. Welby will be remembered by many of our readers as a lady of exceptional refinement, whose hospitality was as boundless as it was gracious. We have many pleasant recollections of her cozy home in Rua Indiana, Laraujeiras, and with many others we deeply regretted her return to England many years ago.

--- "What I can't exactly understand," re-marks Smalwyt, "is this. If the government did not buy that furniture used for President Roca's staff, why is it sold at auction, and why is the product of said auction turned over to President Campos Salles. Somebody has lied, that's certain. If the furnishers had simply rented the furniture, it could have been returned with rent and indemnification for damages—and that would have been the end of it. But it was alleged otherwise; it was only rented. And now it is sold, the money is handed over to the President, and the differences will of course be paid by the Banco da Republica. It's enough to give your brazen contemporary a headache trying to figure it out, a President Campos Salles. Somebody has lied.

—There seems to be some difference of opinion in the States over the Sanarelli disco-The Marine Hospital commission appointed by the President, composed of Surgeons Wasdin and Geddings, concludes that Score washin and Geddings, concludes that Sanarelli has discovered the true bacillus which causes yellow-fever, though the serum prepared by Sanarelli is not as potent as it might possibly be made. The army surgeous, however, led by Surgeon General Sternburg, who visited Rio some years ago to investigate ever, ieu by Sargeon-General Sternburg, who visited Rio some years ago to investigate Freire's alleged discovery, has taken the ground that Sanarelli's bacillus is not the cause of yellow fever and is identical with one of the bacilli of hog cholera. Dr. Sternberg quotes from a letter from Dr. Lacerda, of this city, to show that Sanarelli's treatment is a failure.

- Mr. Edward Pellew Wilson, Conde de Wilson, a well known and highly esteemed business man of this city, died at the Hotel das Paineiras, on the Corcovado, on Tuesday the 19th inst. He was born in Bahia on March the 19th inst. He was born in Bahia on March 31st, 1832, but the greater part of his life was spent in this capital where he was for many years senior partner in the widely known firm of Wilson Sons & Co., now a limited company. He retired from the active imanagement of that business some years ago, and has since devoted his time and energy more to financial matters. Like many others among the best people in this city, he was arbitrarily arrested in 1894 by orders of the government of Floriano Peixoto, and was held in custody for several days. One of his first acts on being released, we are informed, was to secure the release of an invalid fellow prisoner, to whom imprisonment meant excrutiating torture. Mr. Wilson's funeral, from his Laranjeitas residence, was largely attended by the best people of this capital.

BUSINESS NOTES

- -The deputies have adopted an amendment doubling the stamp-tax on artificial mineral
- —We are glad to see that the deputies have decided to impose a consumption tax on artificial wives.
- —On the 23rd inst. an amendment to the revenue estimates reducing the taxes on tobacco and cigars was rejected.
- —According to the proposed changes in the tariff, there is to be an increase of 15000 in the duties on pine, regardless of quality or value.
- —Decree No. 3,405 cancels the grant made by Decree No. 719, of Sept. 5, 1890, to Charles H. Ward for working gold and other mines in the municipal district of Cuyabá.
- —A contract has been celebrated between the municipality of Jahn, S. Paulo, and Srs. Rufino de Almeida and Trajano de Medeiros for the electric lighting of that town.
- -The senate has sustained the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution conceding a 40 years' exclusive privilege to William Reid & Co. for the supply of electric power in this city.
- -On the 21st inst. the Audorinhas spinning and weaving factory again went to anction, the valuation having been reduced from 708, 400\$ to 573.804\$. There were still no bids, and on the 5th prox. the factory will be sold at any price offered by the highest bidder.
- -It is stated that the furniture used by a part of Gen. Roca's suite at building No. 192 Rua das Laraujeiras has been sold at auction for the net sum of 53,300%, which is said to be equivalent to about 60 per cent. of the original cost.

 The cash was paid over to the Previous of the control of the original cost.
- -The following very pertinent letter to the minister of finance on the question of a Cambio, and signed by Merchant, appeared in the Jornal do Commercio on the 23rd inst.: the fornal do Commercio on the 23rd inst.: a firm with large capital and unlimited credit at the back of it, cannot speculate in exchange without losing said credit, while speculators who have failed to pay differences
 within the last two years are given every
 facility by the Banks to erake the market as
 they think fit, to the detriment of legitimate
 trade. In no other city in the world would
 such an anomaly be tolerated, and it is high
 time that Rio acted in aecordance with the
 other cities.»

—An amendment to the revenue estimates adopted in 2nd discussion on the 23rd provides that agricultural and mining machinery and implements imported direct for use will pay only a gregistrya tax of 5 per cent on the official value, being exempt from all other customs taxes. This will be advantageous to planters and miners, but it will tend to further embarrass commerce.

The exports from Ccará to foreign countries from April 1st to June 30th 1899 were as follows:—curuauba (vegetable wax) 25,962 kilos valued at 38,230,5000; dried and salt hides, 256,305 kilos valued at 806,140,5000; rubber, 12,584 kilos valued at 25,000,5000, manicoba seeds, 282 kilos valued at 140,5000; and other articles 103 kilos valued at 140,5000; total 870,330,5000.

-It looks as though the municipal conneil of São Paulo had succeeded in covering that of São Paulo Ind succeeded in covering that city with concessions for the distribution of electric power before the American company is ready to operate. This is flow aldernuch assist the introduction of foreign capital. It looks like a conspiracy to corner the American company and compel it to pay ulwayas for the future privilege of supplying power.

-The French national office of foreign com merce has received a series of samples of vegetable fibres from Brazil, which have been for some time open for inspection at the office. Subsequently they are to be sent, on application, to interested chambers of commerce, and other commercial institutions. The same office has also received samples of anan fibre from Java.— Textile Mercury, Aug. 12.

-The refusal of the minister of industry to permit the use of postcards containing views of Brailian scenery, shows the illiberal spirit which governs men in public life. He considers the postal service as a monopoly in which the government has an exclusive right to manufacture stamps, stamped wrappers, stamped evelopes, postcards, etc., and he is unwilling to yield one jot of that monopoly.

—At a conference between the minister of finance and the relator of the tariff commission of the chamber, on Friday last, it was resolved that the import duties on wheaten flour should be 25 to 50 reis per kilo, the commission prosal being 35 to 50. The minister apparently wants a wider range to meet the possible emergencies of commercial treaties. No change was made in the commission proposal regarding wheat, which is to pay 15 reis per kilo. -At a conference between the minister of

-Recent mail advices from Amazonas say that the bases have been settled for a contract with the Amazon Telegraph Company for an extension of the cable from Manfos to Faro, the state to pay an animal subvention of £3,0,000 for twenty-five years, the line and all material, constructions, etc., to revert to the state at the expiration of that period. The company undertakes to have the line in operation within a maximum period of six months, and the principal section of it within two months. that the bases have been settled for a contract

-According to a statement published by Deputy Elias Fausto the new taxes on the cut wood and boxes for friction unatches are equivalent to an increase of ten fold on the first and five fold on the lists and the proposed taxes be adopted, he claims that only 25000 will remain to the manufacturer on a case of 120 packages, or 1200 boxes, for the cost of dipping, packing, marketing and other expenses, calculating the price at 50° a case, as a present. Of this price, 215000 will be expended on revenue stamps (consumption tax), 1651,33 on customs duties, and 75800 on prime cost of the merchandise, leaving 28067 to cover the factory and marketing expenses here. Deputy Elias Fausto the new taxes on the cut

here.

—On Wednesday and Thursday there were meetings of business men at the Exchange building. At the first of these meetings, at which the proposed new consumption taxes were discussed, it was resolved to constitute the officers of the Associação Commercial into acommittee authorized to attempt to obtain modifications in some of the most objectionable features of the proposed taxes. At the second meeting the business men present discussed the proposed changes in the customhouse tariff. From this discussion resulted a petition asking congress to take no hastly action in this matter, which is a very serious question requiring mature consideration. Congress is reminded in this petition that repeated changes in the tariff are not expedient, that the present tariff has not yet been sufficiently tested, that to make the proposed changes without consulting business men would be to treat them with contempt unprecedented in the history of the country, that in addition to the 10 per cent. of import duties now collected in gold, 5 per cent. is to be thus collected, making a total of 15 per cent, that new consumption taxes, some of which are very burdensome, are in contemplation and that the present occasion, in which the commercial and financial situation has become much more critical, is entirely inappropriate for the proposed changes. Some of the questions relating to the business interests of the country were incidentally discussed at the two uncettings.

—The Jornal do Commercio of Sunday reproduces the following ill-tempered extract from the Commercio do Amazonas (Manáos), of Angust 29th: a We have serious news from the Rio Negro. The North Americans—the -On Wednesday and Thursday there were

everlasting countrymen of Todd—are carrying on a seandalous trade in our territory without the slightest authorization. They have two steamers, after the manner of our own Sabid and America, which are navigating the waters of Veneznela and Brazil for trading purposes. These steamers came in pleces up to Cachoeira, where they were put together. They come after our rubber, especially in Cabidy', and carry it to the United States by way of Veneznela. The rubber of a Spaniard numed Level, who has resided in Brazil for the past nine years, and who is supplied by a firm in this city, Aranja Rosas & Co., has all this year gone to North America. Level is the friend and chum of the Americans, enrying on business with them. The stemners bring American merchandise and sell it in Brazillan territory at 5 per cent, less than ours. It is a contraband trade which can not continue, an inadmissible consting trade. On the Creuly frontier there is only one official and two soldiers with worlhless arms. What can we do? The Americans are coming far below our frontier to carry on their trade, showing contempt for our laws. We shall return to the subject, which demands serions measures from the government of the republic.

Like all the other complaints from Amazonas, the foregoing is undoubtedly agross exaggeration. If we are not mistaken, the steamers in question were designed to trade on the Orinoco, and if so it may be assumed that they have never appeared on the Negro.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The gold receipts at the Santos custom-house last month were 211,815\$246.

-It is stated that up to August 2,780,000\$ had been spent on the Quixadá reservoir in Cenrá.

—A special credit of 950,000\$ has been opened for account of the minister of justice to pay the salaries of judges placed on the retired list.

— It is said that a defalcation of over 400,000\$ has been discovered in the books of the public office where is deposited the property of absent persons.

persons.

—The Diario de Noticias and Diario da Bahia both official organs, are protesting against the reports sent out from that state in regard to its critical financial situation.

—The directors of the British Bank of South America have declared an interim dividend of six shillings a share for the six wonths ended 30th June last, payable on and after 2nd inst.

22nd tinst.

—The revenue of the state of Espirito Santo for 1898, which had been estimated at 4,091,-800\$000, amounted to 4,002,277\$176, and the expenditure, which had been estimated at 3,984,239\$222, amounted to 4,276,233\$262. This is now the usual result throughout the whole country.

3,984.239\$222, amounted to 4,276,23\$2662. This is now the usual result throughout the whole country.

— It would be interesting to know just how much the army is owing the national treasury. It seems to be customary to permit officers to overdraw, or to obtain advances, although there is no appropriation for that purpose, and from what one is permitted to infer the aggregate is not a small one.

— A recent loan effected in London with Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder & Co. by the state of São Paulo, about which there has been much uncertainty and doubt, seems to have yielded a net result of only 76 ½. The loan was negotiated with Messrs. Knowles & Poster and is for the gross sun of £ 1,00,000. One of the S. Paulo newspapers says that the loan was issued at 90, and that the state hus lost £ 133,500 in the negotiation. This the state government denies.

COMMERCIAL.

do of £ 1 stg. in Braziliau gold... 8 890 to day of £ 1 stg. in Braziliau iuli reis present value of the Braziliau iuli reis present value of \$4.50 pc £ 1 stg. \$4.50 pc £ 1 st 287 rs. wold EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 18.—The banks opened with 73% d. on London, but in the course of the day the Française, London & River Plate and London & Brazilian banks put out 730% d. and the British Banks 77432d. The first against private paper at 711% of line bills at 73% d. and the private paper at 711% of line bills at 73% d. for bank bills, and 73% d. for private paper, the banks being the only buyers of private paper, the banks being the only buyers of private paper, the banks being the only buyers of private paper, the banks of the first paper at 711% of line and the color bank bills, and 73% d. for private paper, the banks of the color banks bills and 73% d. for private paper, the banks of the color banks bills and 74% d. for bank bills and 74% d. for prompt of the paper militels was from 250 to 28% reis gold.

The value of the paper militels was from 250 to 28% reis gold.

The value of the paper militels was from 250 to 28% reis gold.

The was the first private paper at 719/32 d. There were many ups and downs during the day, but the and private reposits hills from 718/32 to 75/16 d., and private paper at 718/32 to 75/16 d., and first private paper at 718/32 to 75/16 d., and private paper at 718/32 to 75/16 d.,

The first quotations of the day were in bank hills at 7916 d, with prompt private paper at 7756 d, and the 17916 d, with prompt private paper at 7756 d, and the 17916 d, with prompt private paper at 7756 d, and the 17916 d, with prompt private paper at 7756 d, and the 17916 d, which prompt private paper at 7756 d, and the 17916 d, and 17916 d

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th September, 1899.

MARKET REPORT

Roo de Jaseiro, 26th September, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee, — The sales in the week emied rish instance dechined as 12,000 bags. In the same week there were dechined as 12,000 bags. In the same week there have been supported by the sales of that warm a shipments of 12,750 bags. The sales of that warm a shipment of 12,750 bags. The sales of that warm a shipment of 12,750 bags. The sales of that warm a shipment of 12,750 bags. The sales of that warm a shipment of 12,750 bags. The sales of 12,750 bags and 12,750 bags. The sales of 12,750 bags and 12,750 bags

127,295 bags.
The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	110	uited States:	
	U	men entits.	bags.
Sent	to	New York Br. str. Buffon	28,971
pe	19		27,555
	20	do do Cyprian Prince	14,501
		urope:	rell'in i
Sept.		·	F 000
sept.			5,000
	17		51855
	17	Copeuliagen do	14,375
	19		4,250
	19	Algiers Fr. str. La Plata	875
	11	Oratt do	1,750
	11	Phillipeville do	125
		Tunis do	125
		Mostgauem do	125
	20	Salonique Aust str. Orion	125
		Trieste and Finne do	9.007
	21	Marseilles Fr. str. Les Andes	7,675
		Salonique do Constantinople do	1,000
	+1	Constantinoule do	750
	.,	Odessa do	500
		Sautsonn do	250
		Alexandria do	150
	21	Hamburg Germ, slr. Pelolas	13,145
		Rotterdain do	500
	Els	sewhere:	J
sept.			3,016
Je pe.	18		514
			2,304
	22	Montevidéo Br. str. Clyde	Sq
			488
	11	Buenos Aires do	8,519
		Coastwise various steamers	
'I' lie	r	eceipts for the past week were 110,182	bags.
***		- ord to a few the constitute and a stid	CYC 5 22

and receipts for the past week were 10,182 bags, against 9,385 bags for the previous week and 115,822 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following

ne 1011011111,	Sept. 23	Sept. 16
No. 6		4\$600
	9\$900	
7	4 400	9 200
S	9 000	Š 900
9	8 700	8 600

The stock in all lands was estimated this morning at 353,452 bags, against 370,553 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 1,123,770 bags.

September 26th, 1899.	III K.
Duily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro	Hay.—The F. B. Levill brought 6.911 bales, the naturio 8,745, the Vilina 51 and the Feliple Lussie 474. All these consignments were from the River late. There was already a heavy stock on limits, at in spite of the new arrivals, there has inhimitud in prices, which continue to rise from 170 to 70 feel. Feel.
inks	initinition in prices, which continue to rule from 170 or 80 rels per kilo. Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal attects:— from Cardiff, ex Oceana
Scpt. 17 6.091 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	SHIPPING NEWS.
Sept. 18 19,739 7,159 8,001 434 77 15,671 374,621 9\$200 8\$500 \$\$5716.6.1 43.786	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 18.
Sept. 19 11.789 5.445 6.284 2.520 14.290 372.161 98300 98300 98400 98400 98400 98500 98500 98500 98500 98500 98500	PASBURIAC-Br ing Morning Star; 185 tons; Pritchard 159 db; coddish to L. A. Magalbäes & Co. SEPT. 19. RANGOON-Br bk Independent; 686 tons; Lordonne 141 db; rice to John Moore & Co.
74 774 9 374 613 P	ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ.— Br. Dk. Ontario; S25 ton: Labreuce; 18 ds; hay to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co. SEPT. 20. PUNTA ARINAS— Br bk. Abrona; 919 tous; Croal; 1; ds; in transit.
Sept. 11 10,555 17,024 3,997 21,831 366 5,56 98,00 98,00 98,00 1,167,850	WESTERVICE—Nor log Glencovn; 395 tons; Zach riaseu; 75 ds; lumlier to Franzoui & Co. SEPT. 22. 1QUOQUE—Br bk Polymesinn; 854 tons; Peden; 129 d salpetre to John Moore & Co.
Sept. 72 25.457 14.958 14.351 1.058 14.351 1.058 364.476 364.476 34.60 3 36.6 4.4957 1.152.850	salpetre to John Moore & Co. East-London—Br bk United ; 447 tons; Hay; 51 d ballast to P. S. Nicolson & Co. SEPT. 24. RANGOON—Germ. sp. Anharts; 1,061 tons; Holzapfe 124 ds; rice to H. Stolta & Co.
Sept. 23 15,412 14,879 16,979 16,979 16,979 17,249 34,7349 94000 94000 95,746 45,744 45,744	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
Totals since Sept. 1 \$35.025 173.43 10.763 11.055 318.312	SEPTEMBER 18. PARAINYIM DO NORTH-PORT blk Addlina; 524 ton Loureiro; stone ballast. SEPT. 20. NEW OLLEANS Port. blk Triumphe; 467 tons; Reballast. TOCOPILEA Pr blk Alice; 1,192 tons; Durand; ballast. SEPT. 4.
Totals since July 1 1 [f0.402 2	CORINTHO— Dau bk Vega; 5% tops; Pedersen; balls FREIGHTS. 1-45 cents and 5 % primage per l of coffee.
	New Orlhans -50 cents and 5 % primage per 1
Imports. Flour.—The arrivals during the week were 34 harrels from Trieste ex Orion, 6,300 bags, v. 15/00 from the kiver that the control of the kiver that the the second of the kiver that the prices, and the market is very firm at the rates we give below. Trieste. ununiual. Richmond 1st. 335000—345000 do 22d. 32000—35 000 Baltimote 1st. 33 000—34 000 do 22d. 32 000—35 000 Western and Interior. 100minal. River Plate. 27 000—30 000 Ucoal Mills. 33 000—34 000 do 20d. 32 000—30 000 Ucoal Mills. 33 000—34 000 Godfsh.—The Morning Slar brought 3,215 tubs and 29 cases from Perce, and the Thuman Soc cases from Hamburg. The stock in first hundred to Norwegian 1500 to 53500 and Norwegian 1500 to 53500 to 63500 and Norwegian 1500 to 75500 per country that the stock of t	GENOA. —50 francs and 10 % primage
to 73200 per uses. Lard.—Thermonytect continues from, but has not the removing from the continues from that has not the removing from the previous week, although there is no failing off in demand. American lard is now being sold from 780 to 800 reis per pound wholesale. Native lard continues to be quoted monitant. Pork.—The large demand and the short stock, which has not been increased during the week by new privals, most form the stock per pound wholesale. There is only a small supply of native pork, which is being sold from 18500 to 18500 per pound wholesale. There is only a small supply of native pork, which is being sold from 18500 to 18500 per kilo wholesale. Rice.—The additions to stock last week vert 18500 bags from Rangoon example a cargo, but we have not yet learned how many bugs she has to land. The market is firm and the Gemand a steady one. First quality Rangoon rice is estiling at 18000 per bug of 6 kilosop per hog of the stock of the st	C. OF GOOD HOPE.—Br. str. Nile 3,750 do NEW YORK.—Br. str. Olbers 31,500 do NAW YORK.—Br. str. Olbers 31,500 do NAWTYORK.—Br. str. Olbers 5,000 do NAWSKILLES.—Fr. str. Branagus 5,000 do NARSKILLES.—Fr. str. Farangus 5,000 do NORDRAUN.—Fr. str. Cordulere 200 do RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. Portugal 900 do Vessels Aflont & Chartered for Rio Atlonch New York Bi main Wood Portund Clandina Porto Cambrina King Swansen D. Julio Grimsby Dursham Cardiff 7 J Dalhama Ship Island Ernd Cardiff 10 J Elly Pensacola 18 d

Halifax 58\$000 to 60\$000 per tub, and Norwegian 71\$000	ENGAGEMENTS.	
to 72\$000 per case.	GENOAIt. str. Dusca di Galliera 8,933 hags of coffee	
Lard.—There have been no arrivals since our last report. The market continues firm, but has not the	GENOA,-It. str. Venezuelu 3,000 do do	
report. The market continues although there is no stability of the previous week, although there is no falling off in demand. American lard is now being	GRNOAIt. str. Città di Tarino >,250 do do	
sold from 780 to 800 reis per pound wholesale. Native	GENOAIt. str. Duchessa di Ge-	
tard continues to be quoted nominal.	ноги 875 do do	i
The targe demand and the short stock,	LONDON.—Br. str. Clyde 250 do do	
	C. OF GOOD HOPE,-Br. str. Nile 3,750 do do	ı
new arrivals, have caused prices to go up. American pork is now quoted from \$570 to 18540 per pound	NEW YORKBr. str. Olbers 31,500 do do	ı
wholesale There is only a small supply of native	HAMDURGGerm. str. S. Panlo., 12,750 do do	
pork is now quoted from 1500 to 15200 per kilo wholesale. There is only a small supply of native pork, which is being sold from 15050 to 15200 per kilo	HAVREFr. str. Paranagui 5,000 do do	
wholesale.	MARSEILLESFr. str. Bearn)5,000 do do	ı
Rice.—The additions to stock last week were 18,666 bags from Rangoon ex Independent, and 350 bags from	BORDRAUNFr. str. Cordillere 200 do do	ı
	RIVER PLATEFr. str. Portugal 900 do do	ı
		ı
has also brought a cago, but how many bags she has to land. The market is firm and the demand a steady one. First quality Ran-	Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio	
and the defining at 21500 per bag of 60 kilos. Second quality Rangoon rups from 205000 to 20500 per	Ationch New York -	
bad, and «Agnilia» is quoted at 191000 per bag.	Bir nam Wood Portland -	
ment was the Francoui brought 1,165,254 feet	Claudina Porto -	
from Pensacola. There has been no change in the market which continues to be exceedingly dull. The	Cambrian King Swansea -	ı
ruling price is still 805000 per dozen.	D. Juliu Grimsby 30 Mar.	
write Bire - The receipts last week were nil.	Durham Cardiff 7 June	ı
There is still only a small demand, and the running	Dalhanna Ship Island -	
price continues to be 240 reis per foot.	Erna, Cardiff to June	ı
Spruce Pine No arrivals. Small sales and nominal prices.	Elly Pensacola 18 Aug.	l
Carediah Dine The Cleucown brought 190,201 feet	GazelleSaguenay	l
from Westerwick. Her cargo was sold to arrive. The	Harvest Queen Sagueray	l
market continues dull. Kerosene.—No receipts to hand. The market is		l
		l
done in view of the steady demand. The wholesage	Kaubira Moone	ı
price per ease is from 109800 to 119000.	Leonor	ı
Rosis.—Receipts nil. There is a steady market. Dark grades sell at 20\$000 per barrel, and light grades	Ladas	l
at 265000 per barrel.	Levaka	1
Turnenting No arrivals. The market is firm	Lune	ł
from 18450 to 18500 per kilo.	Mariposa	ı
Coment.—The receipts of the week were 5.679 bar- rels from Bremen ex Stolberg. The position of the		ı
	Maradout	l
	Mola	١
1680co to 1780co per barrel, and Euglish cement from	Nova Laue	ł
20000 to 22000 per barrel. Indian Carn. From the River Plate 22,000 bags	Overon	ı
	Ocean	I
Lussich. The market is very weak, the demand is small, and prices have fallen. The last quotations on	F) Emiler	I
small, and prices have fallen. The last quotations on Saturday were 78500 to 78800 per bag.	Payruook	1
BranNo receipts. The demand on the local	Priscuin	I
mills is very strong and they now obtain from 35000 to	Supero	ĺ
3\$200 per 40 kilos for all they can produce.	Vareiro Porto	٠

10	14	EW	J.						
he _		Arrivat	s of f	oreign	ı ste	n are	TH.		
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Banks.	
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27 do	188 500
Miscellaneous.	67\$000
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SEPT. 20.	
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r do (500#) at rate of	860
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Banks.	******
20 Mercantil de Sautos	145 \$ 000 189
250 Rural e Hypothecario	250
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500 Obras Hydraulicas	2 500
SEPT. 21. 1 Apolices, 58	883\$000
1 do	887 880
do 3,600\$(cert.) at rate of	845
100 do 1895	850 1,005
o (lo 1897 (reg.)	449
Banks.	
7 Depositos e Descoutos	81\$000 140
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Miscellaneons	
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SEPT. 22.	
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Banks.	
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SEPT. 23. 22 Apolices, 58	\$:S\$000
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12 Hippodrono Nacional	10 0\$ 000 95
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SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. I	PAULO.
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, Viação Paulista —	

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 25th.

	Sto	ocks and	a Ro	nds and Joint Stock Com	ham	iez 2ehre	MDGL ZOCH.	4.0
Emission	on Circulation			Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers		
\$93.438.8005 164,987,000 119,600 30,000,000 51,885,000 95 51,885,000,000 51,800,000 65,800,000 65,800,000 65,800,000 10,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 30,000 40,000		262,137,500\$ 104,555,000 124,655,000 114,655,000 11,564,500 11,584,500 13,193,000 17,500,000 13,193,000 4,533,200 4,000,000 23,239,800 520,000 520,000		Stock 5 % currency (apolices). Bonds of 1858 6 % Stock 4 % (gold), converted 1850 Stock 4 % (gold), converted 1850 Bonds, 4 % 10 Bonds, 4 % 10 .	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ 1,000\$ 600\$, 200 1,000\$ 600\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$ 1,000 1	\$7,500— \$77,500 oo 1,000 000—1,010 000—1,010 000 1,000 000—1,010 000 1,000 000—1,000 000		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 16,00	100,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 40,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 150,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 35,000	94,050 60,060 20,000 all 20,000 all all all all all all all all all	200 200 200 200 200 200 50 200 200 200 2	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio do 2nd series Constructor do Brazil Credito Real do Brazil Depositos e Descontos Fluncionarios Publicos Hypothecario do Brazil Lavoura e Comuercio Nacional Brazileiro Republica Comuercio Nacional Brazileiro Republica Corosso Rio datto Grosso Rio datto Grosso Rurai e Hypothecario do 2nd series Rurai e Hypothecario Com, e Industria de S. Paulo Com, e Industria de S. Paulo Credito Real de Mineries Credito Real de Mineries Credito Real de S. Paulo do 2nd series Credito Real de S. Paulo Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo Mercantil de Santos S. Paulo Mercantil de S. Paulo do do	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,170,000 1,645,009 1,742,000 1,742,000 65,000 65,000 65,000 16,754,551 16,757,777 16,754,551 265,700 11,116,354 11,116,354 11,116,354	\$ 6000, July 1899 \$ 6000, ditto 1899 \$ 6000, ditto 1899 \$ 6000, ditto 1899 \$ 6000, Jan. 1896 \$ 12 90, ditto 1899 \$ 48000, ditto 1899 \$ 48000, ditto 1899 \$ 48000, ditto 1899 \$ 6000, ditto 1899 \$ 6000, ditto 1899 \$ 1200, ditto 1890 \$ 1200, ditto 1899 \$ 1200, dit	220\$000— 220 000— 220 000— 180 000— 140 000— 150
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Por	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 5,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 70,000,000 1,600,000 42,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 100,000 310,000 	all	200\$ 100 do 200 200 do 100 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do do 200 do	Leopoldina Minas de S. Jerouymo Macahé e dampos Macahé e dampos Muzaubinho do ozd series oeste de Minas do odo do do União Sorocabana-Itanna do União Valenciana sapucalty Tocantinio da Araguaya	200\$ 100 100 100 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 50	36.672\$ 65.000 2,901,489	int. Sept. 93 int. Jau. 92 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jau. 92	6\$000—25000 26 000—275000 ——————————————————————————————————
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 Sco,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,300 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca Carris Urbanos. Corcovado (and Hotel). Jardim Botanico. S. Christovão. Villa Izabel. Pernaubuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	165,687 6,971 559,174\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	1\$500. July 91 2 300, ditto 99 5 000, Jan. 99 8 000, July 91 4 500, Aug. 99	So\$000 155\$000 157 000—162 000 178 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 28,000,000 5,000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200	Esperauça Maritiua Lloyd Brazileito Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sui l'aulista	200	. 59.598	10\$000, July 99	300\$000 5 000 100\$000-
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paia	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000 \$ 2,400,000 \$ 3,500,000 \$ 5,500,000 \$ 5,600,000 \$ 5,600,000 \$ 5,600,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 4,000,000 \$ 1,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 30,000 15,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 17,500 20,000 1,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Santa Luzia	200 200 170 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	104,654 55,142 150,000 54,291 263,695 169,973 200,000 84,356 16,237 16,237 16,237 16,237 16,237 17,039 17,039 17,039 17,039 17,039 18,375 1	— July 99 78000— Aug. 90 — Giltio 99 — ditto 99 10 0000— July 95 10 0000— July 95 10 0000— July 99 10 0000— July 99 5 000— Mitt. 96 — July 99	176500
Capital	Shaves	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Pai	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$ 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all		Alliança. Argos Fluminense Bonança. Confisinça Fidelidade Garantia Geralmisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	18 10 2	15,584 200,000 358,752	1\$000, Jnly 97 22 000, ditto 99 1 500, Jau. 99 3 000, Jnly 99 7 000, Jnn. 98 8 000, ditto 99 2 000, July 99 3 000, ditto 99 1 500, ditto 99	4\$300— 6\$000 340000— 9 000 32 000— 25 000 140 000— 35 000 17 000— 18 000 50 000— 18 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Par	d Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$ 500,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 50,000,000 20,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 25,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 5,000 5,000 57,000 15,000 10,000 93,128 10,000 7,500	all all 5,821 all 233,000 all 9,900 all all all 33,121 9,950 all	200 100 200 200 200 50 200 100 8 100	Carros Tatersall Moreaux Carrusgers Fluminense. Cruzeiro (match factory) Dects de Sauls no Brazil Johns Publicas no Brazil Johns Publicas no Brazil Johns Publicas no Brazil Johns Publicas no Brazil Joterias Nacionaes do Brazil Matte Larangeira (Paraguny tes) Moinhos Fluminense (floor mills) Mothos Fluminense (floor mills) Johns Publicas de Brazil Transporte de Café e Mercadorias. Typographica do Brazil	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	6,506,142 2,286,745 50 51,254 43,577 50 30,200 39,267 714,948 400,000 70,674	4 coc, July 91 1 500, Jan. 99 6 coc, Jan. 99 8 coc, Jan. 99 1 5 coc, July 99 1 5 coc, July 99 1 7 coc, Feb. 92 2 7 coc, Feb. 92 5 coc, July 99 6 coc, July 99 1 July 99 1 7 coc, July 99 1 7 coc, July 99 2 7 coc, July 99 1 7 coc, July 99 2 7 coc, July 99 1 7 coc, July 99 1 Section 1 July 99 1 July 99 1 July 99 1 Section 2 July 99 1 Section 2 July 99 1 Section 2 July 99 2 Section 2 July 99 3 Sec	S S S S S S S S S S

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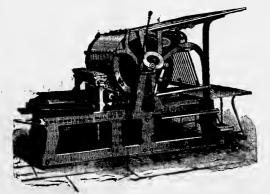
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